INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 111- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY MAY 9 1928 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
192			
12 May	Morea* ..		10,953
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
26 „	Razmak ..	Naldera x ..	16,088
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x ..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Razmak ..	Mooltan x ..	20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,916
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,088
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind ..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Ranpura ..	Macedonia* ..	11,120

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Manora ..	7,888
5th July	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1928.		
25th May	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia
8th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
25th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
6th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
7th July	†Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan
3rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan

†Does not carry Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
9th May	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
11th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
12th „	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie
14th „	Vita ..	Karachi via Port Okha and Cutch Mandvie
16th „	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
16th „	xEllora ..	Mombasa

x Extra sailing to Mombasa only.

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

The s.s. "Chakla" and "Vita" will be taken ox the Kathiawar Coast run for the monsoon season after the sailing of the 12th and 14th May, 1928, respectively from Bombay.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Awa Maru ..	6028	2nd May	12th May
Hakodate Maru ..	5303	8th „	18th „
Seiyo Maru ..	6550	17th „	30th „
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	20th „	3rd June
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Fushimi Maru	17th May
Hakozaki Maru	31st May
Hakusan Maru	14th June

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Kamo Maru	16th May
Katori Maru	30th May

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Taiyo Maru	31st May
Tenyo Maru	13th June

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital	Rs. 31,13,3
Reserve Funds	Rs. 20,50,000

LCCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

1. Raja Govind Lal (Chairman).
2. Hon'ble Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
3. Seth Balkrishen Lal Poddar.

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abohar	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Allahabad	Jullunder	Montgomery)
Amritsar	Jaranwalla	Okara (dist.)
Ambalia City	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Amballa Cant	Jamma	Peshawar City
Bombay	Jhang Maghiana)	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Simla
Gojra	Multan City	Srinagar.
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

LONDON AGENTS.

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

S. DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	,,	100,000,000
Reserved Fund	,,	99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosakai
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Hankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road, Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road, Karachi.

BANKING

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital, Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:

Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M. A., LL.B.
Magandal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
B. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai. Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Nawroji B. Saklatwala, C.I.E., (Tata Sons, Ltd., Bombay.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3-4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

Established 1865.

Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Limited.

Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 40,00,000
Capital called up ..... Rs. 35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 44,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES AND SUB-AGENCIES.

Allahabad, Allahabad City, Amritsar, Aminabad Park, Bareilly, Benares, Bombay, Cawnpore City, Cawnpore, Chandausi, Dehra Dun, Delhi, Etawah, Fyzabad, Gorakhpur, Hapur; Hathras, Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Lahore, Lucknow, Lucknow City, Lyallpur, Meerut, Moradabad, Mussoorie, Muttra, Nagpur, Naini Tal, Patna, Rae Bareli, Raipur, Rangoon, Shahjahanpur and Sitapur.

CORRESPONDENTS.

In all the principal towns throughout India.

LONDON BANKERS.

The P. and O. Banking Corpn. Ltd.
The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Copy of rules may be had on application to Head Office or to any of the Branches.

PASSENGER LETTERS OF CREDIT are obtainable which can be cashed on BOARD any vessel of the P. and O. S. N. Co., the B. I. S. N. Co. (Home Line) or the Orient Line.

Allahabad Bank Building,
Apollo Street,
Bombay.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	,, 3,43,794	,, 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	,, 17,83,154	,, 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	,, 82,70,393	,, 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

INSURE WITH:—

THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists.

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000 COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age, Security, Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000.

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference on premium with the bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATION INVITED.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?

One Rupee

per day can get you at age 25

LIFE INSURANCE

for Rs. TEN THOUSAND with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000) payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.

INQUIRE AT THE

INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE Co. Ltd.

Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : : BOMBAY.

BANKING

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age or 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE

EAST & WEST

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern-Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several New attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES, Bombay

Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED a MATRON and trained NURSES for hospital work. Pay according to qualification. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal.

WANTED from September 1928, for the Lady Hardinge Medical College Hospital for Women, New Delhi, a qualified WOMAN PHARMACIST. For all details apply to the PRINCIPAL.

WANTED AGENTS. Pay Rs. 200 plus 100 T. A. P. M. Deposit Rs. 100 for samples. Securing orders of Rs. 100 a day essential, otherwise proportionately. FASHIONABLE CLOTH MFG. COY. (Regt. Gold Medalist, Estd. 1916). Ludhiana (U. India).

WANTED an experienced GRADUATE with Honours in English and Gujarati for High School, Chikhli, District Surat, from 11th June, 1928. Apply with testimonials stating terms, age and caste to the MANAGER. One year's binding essential.

WANTED two smart and competent HANDS for Life Insurance Office, and one Accountant for Banking Department. Qualified persons having general experience in insurance business and Banking need only apply. State age and minimum pay acceptable. Apply with copies of testimonials to L. NIHAL CHAND, SARWAL, F.R.E.S., Accountant-General Bikaner State, Bikaner.

WANTED qualified MISTRESS, English gentlewoman essential, for select private school. Apply "FORESTDALE," Wellington Nilgiris.

WANTED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Medical Dept., Bhopal State. Pay Rs. 60. Apply to the STATE SURGEON, Bhopal.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—UNEMPLOYED or seeking good future. No charges. Enclose stamps. 'SWARAJYA,' Delhi.
A R853

WANTED—Persons of both sexes to make money in spare time. No experience reqd. Apply with anna stamp. Box No 2134, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R867

NEW AVENUE TO REVENUE"—WANTED Energetic, ambitious persons to earn Rs. 150/- monthly at home, independently. 100 p.c. success. Apply with anna stamp. BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Mukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad
A R843.

WANTED—ORGANISING SUPERVISORS to start and supervise Branches to different districts of Bombay, 5 for Banking and 5 for the order supply department. Salary Rs. 40 rising up to Rs. 60 by an annual increment of Rs. 5 plus Rs. 15 as T.A. per month and commission. Selected candidates shall have to invest Rs. 50 in shares of the Company in three instalments of Rs. 30 each. Apply to:—THE TRADE UNION LOAN CO., LTD., 172/3, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
A

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

APPLY with five annas postage and seize for a golden ring free of cost for little finger to the Manager. The KRISHNA STORES. Cuttack.
N R866

MUSICAL.

ENGAGEMENTS—Military Band Open to Engagements from 15th. April to end of August, 1928. 26 Performers. European Bandmaster. Apply Box No. 2133, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
B R865

LOANS.

ON sound, well established and running concern about Rs. 20,000 at moderate interest. Goodwill and stock worth more than lac. No risk. Apply Box No. 2128, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
F R857

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Delicious NILGIRI TEA, freshly packed in air tight tins. 4lbs. Orange Pekoe Rs. 7/4/- free delivery V. P. P. J. G. Fritschi and Co, Coonoor, Nilgiris.

VALUABLE BUNGALOW PROPERTY CHEAP at Harda, C. P.—Four mission bungalows in excellent repair near station town, near COTTON BAZAAR, ample grounds with trees, gardens, outhouses and wells are to be sold. Correspond with Rev. D. A. McGavran, Harda, C. P.
N 30371

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

IMPROVED OVERLAND WHIPPET new prices: TOURER Rs. 2,400/- SEDAN 4-door Rs. 3,250, COACH Rs. 3,025/- ROADSTER Rs. 2,900/-, 1/2 ton Chassis Rs. 1,800/- F. O. R. Bombay—complete in every detail. Indisputably the finest value in India G. MCKENZIE & CO. (1919) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay.
IA 30370

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "HAKODATE MARU," are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 7th May, 1928, from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES

COOL BREEZES.

Do you long for

MOUNTAIN AIR ?
WOODED WALKS ?
RESTFUL NIGHTS ?

Then spend your Week-Ends
AT
MATHERAN and LONAVLA.

The G. I. P. Railway will run a SPECIAL WEEK-END EXPRESS on and from the 12th May to the following timings:—

TIME TABLE.

SATURDAY.			MONDAY.		
V. Terminus	dep.	15-50	Lonavla	dep.	8-30
Neral	arr.	17-13	Khandala	arr.	8-38
	dep.	17-17		dep.	8-40
Karjat	arr.	17-35	Karjat	arr.	9-28
	dep.	17-43		dep.	9-33
Khandala	arr.	18-38	Neral	arr.	9-46
	dep.	18-41		dep.	9-49
Lonavla	arr.	18-50	V. Terminus	arr.	11-15

WEEK-END RETURN FARES.		FARES BY COUPON TICKETS.	
Rs. 11-4-0	First Class	Rs. 10-0-0	First Class
Rs. 5-10-0	Second Class	Rs. 5-0-0	Second Class

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th June, 1928, at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 29th May to 6th June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
TATA SONS LTD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1928.
30368

WANTED.

For Islamia College, Peshawar:—

1. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of MATHEMATICS, possessing M.A. or M.Sc. Degree in Mathematics.
2. ASSISTANT PROFESSOR of ECONOMICS, possessing M.A. Degree in Economics with History as one of his Degree subjects.

Starting salary Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 according to qualifications rising by annual increment of Rs. 15 to Rs. 450 after confirmation. The appointment will be on probation for a year or 18 months in the first instance. Applications with recent testimonials should reach the undersigned not later than the 30th June, 1928.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Islamia College, Peshawar.
30356

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISD CTION..

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of UDHAORAM DEVIDAYAL AGARWAL, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort, a Merchant, until lately a member of of the firm of Messrs. Devidayal Tulsiram and Messrs. Devidayal and Sons, carrying on business at Dhunji Street outside the Fort, Bombay ..... Deceased.

TULSIRAM DEVIDAYAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Dhunji Street, outside the Fort, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Devidayal and Sons, and Messrs. Devidayal Tulsiram carrying on business of Metal Importers at Dadina Building, Dhunji Street ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this thirteenth day of March in the year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Eighteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

This 13th day of March, 1928.
MESSRS. KANGA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30385

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing a Munsiff's Court Building at Deglur-Nanded District, costing O.S. Rs. 42,500 (B. G. Rs. 100 equal O. S. Rs. 117 approximate) they must reach the office of the Executive Engineer Nanded on or before 21st May, 1928, under a sealed Registered cover, accompanied with 2 per cent. earnest money on the estimated amount.

Work will have to be completed by 5th October, 1929.

Sanctioned plans and estimate can be seen at the office of undersigned on any working day between 8 to 12 noon.

The Officer entrusted with the disposal of the tenders, reserves the right to reject any tender, without assigning any reasons for doing so.

G. M. KHAN,
M.A.B.Sc. A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer,
Nanded (N. G. S. Railway).
30383

AUCTION SALE.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

To investors in business of moderate apital and in Hill Station properties, very suitable for Sanitarium

Sale of the well-known Clarendon Hotel and the property known as Clarendon Villa and Clarendon House at Matheran.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagers Santana Violanta Marquis de Souza and others and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagees under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 12th March, 1924, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of May, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned property:—

LOT NO. I.—All that piece of leasehold land together with the buildings thereon known as Clarendon Villa and Clarendon House, situate at Matheran, Kolaba District, Taluka Karjat, admeasuring about 2 acres and 31 Gunthas and denoted as No. 80 in the plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba; Together with articles of furniture and all things now in and belonging to the bungalows.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of leasehold land with the buildings thereon known as Clarendon Hotel, situate at Matheran in the Kolaba District, Taluka Karjat, admeasuring about 2 acres and 14 Gunthas and denoted as No. 67 in the plan of Matheran deposited in the office of the Collector of Kolaba; Together with all articles of furniture, crockery, China glassware, cutlery, linen, etc., belonging to the Hotel and used for the purposes of the Hotel.

Full particulars and Conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees No. 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

When writing to advertisers, please mention the "Bombay Chronicle."

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
Presents
AT
Royal Opera House
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P. M.
The World's Greatest Character-actor—
LON CHANEY
In the Greatest role of his distinguished career in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Production in 7 Reels.
THE BLACK BIRD
Supported by an all-Star Cast, including the Fascinating French Beauty:
RENEE ADOREE.

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
DON'T MISS SEEING
THE FILM SHOWING
The Construction of the NEW TUNNEL ON BHOR GHAT
The great Indian enterprise was filmed by kind permission and with the help of The Tata Construction Co., Ld.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P. M.
A Dramatic Thunderbolt
"A THIEF IN PARADISE"
featuring
DORIS KENYON
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RONALD CULMAN
He is the thief all women love because—
He Knows How to Steal!

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TO-DAY at 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A DRAMATIC THUNDERBOLT!
MARE NOSTRUM
(OUR SEA)
The World-famous Classic
Made into a Film Epic in 10 Reels
WITH
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AND
ANTONIO MORENO
Metro-Goldwyn Masterpiece directed by
REX INGRAM
For the First Time see on the Screen
REAL SUBMARINE WARFARE
UNFORGETTABLY STUPENDOUS SPECTACLE!
Unbelievably realistic drama of love and war with the most beautiful woman in Europe as a spy!

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Sandhurst Road.
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Saturday and Sunday at 3-30 P. M.
Something different! A splendid amazing comedy drama woven round the diverting adventures of a man who resorts to the wildest and most impossible startagems to win the girl he loves
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS
IN
The Molly Coddle
Also 2 reels Comedy.

IT'S A MARVEL
SHRI SARASWATI'S
"RAJBA"
Daughters of India
has been a revelation to the Bombay Public.
A reply to Miss Mayo in 8 reels only.
Daily at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
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GIRGAUM.

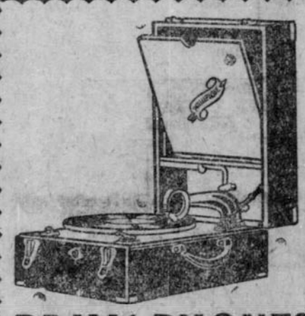
AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
To-night at 6-30 & 10 P.M.
IVOR NOVELLO
In the Fascinating Mystery Drama
LODGER
A Magnificent British Classic greater than
"THE RAT"
NEXT SATURDAY
MARY PHILBIN
AND
IVAN MOSJUKINE
In the Most Sensational Smashing Malodrama
SURRENDER
Striking in Effect
Mighty in Scope
Powerful in its Appeal.

OWING TO PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
SHRE JAGADISH FILM COMPANY'S
First Extraordinary Super Photo-play
'Vishwa Mohini'
Featuring the famous Cinema Queen Miss GOHAR with Mr. RAJA SANDOW, Mr. VAIDYA and other known stars.
TO MISS TO REPENT
DAILY FOUR SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9, and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOW—Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 p.m.

Coming Shortly:
IMPERIAL FILM CO.'S JEWEL PRODUCTION
"THE WISE FOOL."

PRECIOUS CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
(Management—Universal Pictures Corporation of India)
AT 6-30, 8-30 and 10-15 (S. T.)
LAURA LA PLANTE
In her latest style of funs—latest and the best.
SILK STOCKINGS
POPULAR PRICES from Rs. 1|2 to As. 2.



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Primaphones have been well-known throughout India as Premier Phones of perfect tone. Premier in high class workmanship and finish and perfect in clear sweet lifelike tone. Finished in Oak, Walnut and Mahogany polished Cabinets with separate compartments for keeping records inside the top cover, equipped with genuine all steel nickle plated motors of Swiss Make, Imperial sound boxes, new improved S style tone arms and all wood amplifying tone chamber.
Model No. 152—Single spring Rs. 70.
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AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the receiver appointed in Suit No. 249 of 1927 (Bai Khairoo vs. Gulam Husein):—

One lot of Printing blocks.

Under instructions from The Indo-German Trading Co., and on account and at the risk of The Indian Engineering Co., Bombay:—

One case electrical toys.
One case electrical flexible wires.
One case containing shawls, toys, electrical hair-cutting machine, calendars, loud-speakers, radio parts, etc., etc.

On account of the Underwriters.

One Portable Corona Typewriter (damaged).

(AT 2-30 P.M.)

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second-hand rubber tyred Office Shigram.
1 Bay Arab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, Sheth Manecklal Mansukhbhai, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO will on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

1 diamond ring with a diamond about 3-1|4 carat.
1 diamond Pendant.
1 diamond Kalgi with a ruby.
1 diamond Kalgi with emerald.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

The Property of A. J. Raymond, Esq., of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. consisting of English Mahogany and solid blackwood, open-carved furniture, piano, Remington typewriter, Godrej safe, H. M. V. Gramophone, Singer Sewing Machine, rich carpets, roll-top tables, silver and book cases, etc., etc.

On SUNDAY, the 13th May, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the "Cliff" Carmichael Road, off Peddar Road, very valuable and handsome household furniture, sliding dining table, arm and without arm-chairs, side-boards, dinner waggons, drawing rooms, leather lined, rocking "Derby" suiter, Jacobean and velvet lined suites, rich cabinets, ornaments, Persian and English carpets, E. hall and table lamps and fans, sweet tone cottage piano, H. M. V. Gramophone, Godrej safe on stand, Remington typewriter, Singer Machine, roll top tables and book cases, new design bedsteads, solid almyrahs, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, hat-stands, rich glass, crockery and plated ware, one "Gray" maker motor-car, one real Brussels velvet pile carpet of unique design of a very large size about 30" by 25", etc.

The property of A. J. Raymond, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view from FRIDAY, the 11th instant.

BENNETT & CO.

NEW INDIA
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	6,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,15,36,676

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE
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Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
General Manager, R. J. DUFF.

Grand Attraction! Heroic Deeds of Rajputs!!

COMING FROM SATURDAY THE 12TH INSTANT

Gujarat Studio's New Production

"MAYA MOHNI"

Featuring

Miss. GULAB--Miss. DURGA and other well-known stars

Beautiful story full of fights—Love of a young Rajput lady with attractive scenes.

Remember Next Saturday.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

ALSO NOTE FOR THIS WEEK

Now only three days: WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY.

KRISHNA'S WELL-KNOWN PRODUCTION.

"VEER KESHARI"

Featuring Miss. GULAB, Miss. ARMELINE and others.

Also Beautiful STAGE DANCE with sweet song by Miss. LAILA.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 7.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. £21.
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £130-1|2.
P. & O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £52-3|4.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-3|8.
Conversion Loan £77-3|4.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent. £103.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent. £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61-3|4.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan £71-3|4.
Consols £56-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent. £100-7|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £93-5|8.

LINSEED.

London, May 7.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £18-5-0.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., Ton:—
Shipment Hull Paid Apl.-May £16-1-3.
Linseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers Apl.-May £18-17-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 7.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.:—
Delivery Sellers June-Aug. 30|9.
Delivery Sellers Sept.-Dec. 31|9.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 7.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 15-1|4.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 7.

Copper, English Best Sellected, £64-7|8.
Copper, Braziers, £74-3|4.
Yellow Metal, £64-3|4.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21-3|4.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13-1|8.
Tin, English Ingots, £233.

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 7.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. .. £4-4-11-1|4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 7.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-1|8 p. c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 p. c.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-31|32 p. c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3|32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 p. c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 7.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.40-1|4
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.10
T.T. Brussels on London	34.94
T.T. Madrid on London	29.37
T.T. Milan on London	92.62
T.T. Berne on London	25.32
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.75

WEEKLY CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. V. H. A. Ganny and Co. dated Calcutta 5th inst:—

Jutes:—As a result of buying pressure the scrip of Howrah advanced rapidly and touched Rs. 70 from last week's closing of 67/10. Clive also in sympathy were marked up to Rs. 52/10. Higher Stocks though neglected in the beginning moved up later on, and Auckland were taken upto 422, Dalhousie 630, Bally upto 320, Budge-Budge upto 696, Kanknarrah upto 640 Lansdowne upto 362, Kelvin upto 920, Northbrook upto 79, Reliance upto 96, Gourepore upto 1260. However there was some quiet feeling evident at the close and Howrah were quoted at 68/8 Clive at 51/12 and National at 36/10. Among higher denominations Budge-Budge Kelvin, Union and Gourepore were maintained with ready buyers, while others have moved back by five to ten points with no buyers in some cases. The scrips which have specially suffered are Orient with sellers at 310, Hoogly at 116 and Bally at 312.

Bird Group's and Barry Co.'s dividends have been proposed and they are same as last with the exception of Lansdowne. Gourepore has announced in addition to the dividend, the bonus of one ordinary share of Rs. 100 each; ranking for dividend as from the 1st April 1928 and in all others respects pari pasu with the existing Ordinary shares of the Company; to every one held by the Shareholders.

At the close the market was toneless.

Dividends declared Howrah 3/-, Reliance 5/8, Clive 2/8, Northbrook 4/, Auckland 25/, Lansdowne 15/, Dalhousie 40/, Standard 35/, Lawrance 50/, Union 60/, Naihati 45/, Kinnison 70/, Fort William 27/8, Fort Gloster 70-Gourepore 50/ Nuddea 1/4.

Cottons:—Dunbar and Bengal-Nagpur were steady at 192 and 27/8 respectively with less doings.

Coals:—Burrakur were taken upto 12/4, Katras Jharias were reported at 61/8, Talchur were done at 3/10. Jainty mark a sharp fall to 1/8. A remarkable fall is noticeable this week in Khas Jherriah which have come down to Rs. 40 from 63. Raneegunge were a firm feature at 22/8 marking a rise of 4 points.

Tea Shares:—Inspite of fair enquiry the rates have not further appreciated in view of the fact that the sellers were reluctant to part with their holdings at the ruling present prices.

Banks:—There was very little business. Only a few deals have been recorded in Imperial Bank F. P. round 1455.

Government Securities:—Were practically an unchanged market.

Miscellaneous:—A sudden good rise is noticeable in Burn and Co. which after opening at 392 have jumped to 412 to close a bit easy at 408. Bengal Iron and Indian Iron after opening at 17/10 and 18/8 have gradually moved back to 17 and 17/14 respectively. Indian Galvanising were a steady feature and had buyers at 9/. India General Navigation were a better market on the information of a bonus share announced by the Company to the Shareholders for every three held by them and were done upto 204/, Indian Standard Wagon Preference were placed at 94/-. Burma Finance were a little easy at 6/6 x.d. A few transactions were recorded in British Burma Petroleum round 4/4, British Ceylon were done at 4/10.

(Continued from colaman 5.)

M and Co:—8 cases spectacles, 69 cases C P Jeans, 40 cases C P shirtings, 10 cases umbrella ribs, 53 bales G C shirtings, 124 cases brass circles, 384 cases glass bangles, 10 cases glass beads, 25 cases glass ware, 76 cases cotton hosiery, 13 cases glass bottles, 91 cases glass ware, 10 cases rubber toys, 10 cases rubber balls, 11 cases fountain pens, 20 cases porcelain ware, 52 cases Cel. bangles 60 cases porcelain wares, 30 cases silk, 33 bags dried ginger.

From Shanghai:—44 cases 354 bales silk, 36 cases 50 bundles 278 half chests tea, 7 cases hosiery, 12 cases silk Poujee, 25 bags pistachu nuts, 40 cases raisins, 15 jottas black tea, 24 pieces R tyres.

From Hongkong:—29 cases S P goods, 19 packages 35 cases silk, 10 cases cotton socks, 60 bags dry ginger.

From Canton:—10 bales sea grass, 20 cases 5 boxes S P goods, 13 cases silk.

From Batavia:—10 cases tea.

From Singapore:—47 drums 10 cases paint, 329 coils Manila ropes, 56 bundles motor car tyres, 50 bags damar battu, 639 bags betel nuts, 217 zinc slabs, 88 bags coffee, 55 tanks lubricating oil, 62 bags damar battu, 5 bags Gambhiri, 1552 bags sago flour, 25 bags rice, 265 bdls sandalwood, 10 bags nutmegs, 44 bags split cocoanuts, 59 bags pearl tapioca, 17 bundles puch leaves.

From Colombo:—25 casks tallow, 77 bundles empty gunnies, 250 bundles arecanuts, 5 boxes specie, 20 half chests tea.

From Melbourne:—40 cases drippings.

From Adelaide:—18 casks 30 barrels tallow.

From Hobart:—130 cases jams.

From Sydney:—88 cases 6 drums lotol, 248 casks tallow.

From Freemantle:—2 boxes specie.

S S Lady Blake from Cochin, Agents M M and Co:—107 kathies hocks shells, 800 bundles coir yarn.

From Tellicherry:—81 bags pepper.

From Mangalore:—213 bags copra, 160 bags supari.

S S Varela from Basrah, Agents M M and Co:—2 bundles 1 block specie, 3131 bundles wet dates, 1 bundle S C gold ingots, 11 Nos. empty gas cylinders, 119 bags betelnut, 100 bags masur, 17 packages scrap lead bars copper and brass.

From Mahomera:—1 seal box silver rupees and notes.

From Karachi:—38 bundles dry fish bones, 9 cases salted fish, 50 bundles dry salted fish, 3 bags dry prawns.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 8.

Hakodate Maru, Takosa, Kobe.
British Fern, Snowling, Abadan.
Howra, Grace, Rangoon.
Capo Vado, Alvan, Marmagoa.

DEPARTURES.

May 8.

Hatkhola, Parker, Karachi.

May 9.

Bandra, Power, Busreh.
Karoa, Bannehr, Durban.
Garmula, Dewhirst, Calcutta.
Benares, Hedding, Calcutta.
Pilsna, Petris, Trieste.
Engleston, Monday, Jeddah.
Lawbeath, Macfadyn, Genoa.

LOADING.

May 8.

Steamer Essex Envoy for Rangoon.
Steamer Hakodate Maru for Kobe.

S S Hakodate Maru:—The N Y K steamer Hakodate Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S British Fern:—The Burmah Oil Co's steamer British Fern arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan with a cargo of fuel oil.

S S Howra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Howra arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of rice.

S S Capo Vado:—The Graham T Co's steamer Capo Vado arrived in harbour yesterday from Marmagoa with ballast.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Hatkhola:—The B I S N Co's steamer Hatkhola sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Garmula:—The B I S N Co's steamer Garmula will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Lawbeath:—The H M Mehta Co's steamer Lawbeath will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Benares:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Benares will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with same bottom cargo.

DEPARTURE OF PILGRIMS.

S S Engleston:—The A Nimazee's steamer Engleston, 3039 tons, Captain P Monday will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Jeddah with 494 pilgrims.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karoa, 3608 tons, Captain V Bannehr, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Pilsna, 4828 tons, Captain E Petris, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

May 8.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London:—6000 cwts linseeds, D Sassoon and Co; 13 bales cow hides, R Meherally and Co; 9 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Co; 60 tons mangenese ore, The Shivrajpur Syndicate Ltd; 19 bales carpets and rugs, Allen Bros.

S S Massilia for Liverpool:—250 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 34 bales wool, Shamjimal; 484 bales wool, D Kundanmal; 2200 cwts linseed oil cakes, N V Velmohamed; 20 bales wool, M Mangal Chand; 15 bales wool, V Oomersey and Co; 125 bales cotton, L Dreyfus and Co; 7 bales wool, G Sobhagmal; 1090 cwts groundnut oil cakes, R Meherally and Co; 111 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

For New York:—1500 cwts sandalwood billets.

S S Capo Vado for Marseilles:—800 cwts groundnuts, K M Nathoo; 420 cwts turmeric, S Mody and Co; 2000 cwts groundnuts, L Dreyfus and Co; 204 cwts pepper, C Thakersey and Co.

For Genoa:—165 bales cotton, A Abdul Reheman.

S S Vera Radcliffe for Antwerp:—113 cwts mustardseeds, S M Rajaram; 168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

For Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton, C Thakersey and Co; 375 bales raw cotton, Vurdhman Bros.

S S Michael Embricos for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton, K Devchand; 48 cwts gum Arabic, E Virjee and Co.

For Dunkirk:—100 cwts mustardseeds, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton, C Thakersey Ltd.

For Havre:—1 bale wool, M Mohamed and Co.

S S City of Lahore for Philadelphia:—63 cases 17 bales goat skins, H M Daud Khan; 50 bales goat skins, H Mohamed Ali and Co.

S S Hakodate Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 390 bales cotton, Breul and Co; 500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 2800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Shanghai:—1500 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1000 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 1000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha.

For Yokohama:—147 bales cotton, T M Kaisha, Ltd.

IMPORTS.

May 8.

S S Mirzapore from Kobe, Agents M

(Continued in column 4.)

GET THIS GREAT REMEDY FOR KIDNEY PAINS

A SHARP pain, like a stab in the back, may be the first symptom of Kidney Trouble. You cannot mistake it. When that first stab of pain has passed it will leave a dull ache, and you will feel stiff and sore. Surely you will not ignore such signs as these. Your kidneys are demanding attention. That is why they cause you pain. They need the cleansing, healing and strengthening properties which can only be found in De Witt's Pills. Here then is an offer of better health and freedom from pain. Your nearest chemist can supply you with a box of De Witt's Pills to-day.

Ask Distinctly for
De WITT'S
KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS

See You Get This Package —None Other is Genuine.

Contain no Animal Fats or Harmful Drugs Made by Machinery..Never Touched by Hand

ASTHMA.
No matter who have failed. Sure and Speedy Cure without relapse. No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what causes. Cure guaranteed. Particulars free.
S. SHERMAN, Dalalbhaga Parbhani.

Buy JOHNSON'S INKS. Matchless in PRICE PURITY PERFECTION

For Agency Terms apply:—
JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Hummam St., Fort, BOMBAY.

The 'Allenburys' Foods

Made from the purest milk of cows pastured in the home counties, the 'Allenburys' Foods are as easily digested as mother's milk. They are germ free and are simply and quickly made by the addition of boiling water only.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months
Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards

Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

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A. H. P. JENNINGS.
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Buildings.
Calcutta.

Mrs.....

.....

will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

PRICES OPEN 22 POINTS HIGHER ON FIRM LIVERPOOL—REPORTS OF EXCESSIVE RAINS—GOOD DEMAND IN DRY GOODS—SOLD OUT BULL REPLACING—FUTURES 60 TO 68 POINTS UP.

New York, May 7.

During the early part of the day the New York futures market ruled steady on higher Liverpool quotations. Later on prices suddenly improved on reports of excessive rains and poor outlook of the crop. The advance was further encouraged by reports of good business in Dry Goods market. Messrs. Clement Curtis & Co., indicate 9.1 per cent. in the acreage as against 4.2 per cent. by Miss Giles and 3.5 per cent. by Messrs. A. Norden & Co. There was scarcity of contracts and in the face of encouraging bullish news, it was found difficult to buy except at higher prices. The market entirely depends upon weather developments but in view of large speculative interest, we think it risky to buy at present level. However if prices record another rise of to-day's nature, we think it safe to liquidate holdings.

The New York futures market opened at a rise of 22 points in sympathy with higher Liverpool quotations but prices reacted some 5 points. The market ruled steady till noon when prices stood some 30 points higher over Saturday's close.

GANN'S CABLE.

New York, May 7.

"Recent advance was mostly due to short covering and has weakened the technical position. Expect quick decline to follow. Profit taking sales make their appearances on every rally, and I advise short sales on rallies. Sell short around present prices on any further rally."

In the later part of the sessions prices jumped some 40 points and closed 2 points off the highest peak. The close was steady at a rise of 60 to 68 points. Spot cotton prices improved 55 points to 21.95c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled firm and closed 60 to 57 points higher. Spot cotton prices were raised by 56 points to 21.18c.

NEW YORK JULY FLUCTUATIONS.

New York, May 7.

Previous Close:—20.63.
10 a.m.:—20.85 plus .22 Opening.
10-06 a.m.:—20.80 plus .17 Lowest.
11 a.m.:—20.86 plus .23.
12 noon:—20.83 plus .20.
2-59 p.m.:—21.25 plus .62 Highest.
3 p.m.:—21.23 plus .60 Close.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York dated 7th instant:—

"Market advanced on general buying and scarcity of contracts. Clement Curtis indicates 9:1 per cent. increase in acreage."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar'e New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co. cable under date 7th instant as under:—

"Bulls replacing on poor crop reports."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices, but advanced further on excessive rains and favourable condition in dry goods trade".

New York Cables:—"Short sales of grey goods 50 per cent. over output in some cases."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 7.

July	21.23 plus .60
October	21.22 plus .68
December	21.06 plus .63
January	20.95 plus .65
March	20.93 plus .61
Middling Spot	21.95 plus .55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 7.

May	21.14 plus .60
July	20.95 plus .57
Middling Spot	21.18 plus .56

NEW YORK.

New York, May 7.

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

May	21.10
July	20.86
October	20.79
New York, Noon Call:—	
May	21.08
July	20.83
October	20.76
New Orleans, 9-30 a.m.:—	
May	20.78
July	20.64
October	20.39

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF RAINS AND COLDER WEATHER—SCATTERED BUYING—SPOT DEMAND QUIET—SALES 5,000—FUTURES 9 TO 4 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 7.

The Liverpool futures market being influenced by reports of colder weather and excessive rains in Georgia, opened firm at a decline of 5 points against an expectation a decline of 18 points. There was some liquidation and prices further declined by 6 points, but slightly recovered on good response from New York. The market closed at a decline of 9 to 4 points. Spot sales amounted to 5,000 Bales and spot prices declined 15 points to 11.54d. per lb.

Empire futures closed 8 to 7 points lower, while Egyptians declined 9 to 8 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 7th instant:—

(1) Weather much colder Eastern belt, tempratures abnormally low, Heavy rains in Georgia.

(2) Scattered buying. Heavy rains in Georgia.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool dated 7th instant (10-10 a.m.):—

"Eastern belt colder. Forecast generally more favourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

3-50 p.m.:—"Future course of market depends upon entirely weather developments. Market steady on unfavourable advices Eastern Belt. Prefer long side."

8-45 p.m.:—"Market improved on more encouraging trade news in American."

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable dated 7th instant from Liverpool friends:—

"Liverpool does not respond to the decline in New York owing to unfavourable weather reports. Low temperatures are interfering with germination. The feeling here is bullish."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Liverpool Cables: Much colder weather in Eastern Belt, abnormally low temperature, heavy rains have fallen in Georgia."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

	Opening.	Closing.	
May	11.15	11.12	—.09
June		11.08	—.08
July	11.04	11.06	—.07
August		11.01	—.07
September		10.97	—.06
October	10.89	10.92	—.05
November		10.83	—.05
December		10.83	—.05
January	10.80	10.83	—.05
February		10.83	—.05
March	10.79	10.83	—.05
April		10.82	—.05
May		10.82	—.04
Middling Spot		11.54	—.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, May 7.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.50	—.10
Scinde, Fine	8.70	—.10
Scinde, Superfine	8.90	—.10
Bengal, Good	8.30	—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	8.50	—.10
Bengal, Fine	8.70	—.10
Oomra, Good	8.75	—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	9.00	—.10
Oomra, Fine	9.25	—.10
Broach, Fully Good	9.70	—.10
Broach, Fine	9.95	—.10
Broach, Superfine	10.20	—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 7.

May	20.90	—.10
June	20.94	—.10
July	21.12	—.09
August	21.11	—.09
September	21.11	—.09
October	21.47	—.08
November	21.42	—.08
December	21.42	—.08
January	21.30	—.07
February	21.30	—.07
March	21.29	—.07
April	21.29	—.07
May	21.29	—.07
Sakellaridis, F. G. F., Spot	21.50	—.15

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 7.

Demand Bills	487.68

BOMBAY.

CONSIDERABLE BUYING—SHORT COVERING—OPTION SELLERS BUYING—FIRM LIVERPOOL—REPORTS OF COLD WEATHER—DRIZZLING RAINS EASTERN BELT—CLOSED RS. 12 HIGHER.

Bombay, May 8.

Following a sharp rise of 60 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 401-12 for J.-A Broach and improved to Rs. 405-12 on short covering and buying by local firms. Liverpool opened firm at a rise of 28 points on reports of cold weather and drizzling rains in the Eastern belt.

Rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under:—
Broach A.-M 399-4
Broach —.-A. 405-4
Broach A.-M 29 414-4
Oomra May 366-4
Oomra July 371-4
Oomra D-J 29 381
Bengal May 335
Bengal July 339
Bengal D-S 29 343.

SPECIAL CABLES.

Liverpool, May 8, 10-10 a.m.

Unfavourable cold drizdling rains in Eastern Belt.

Temperatures abnormally low in Eastern best and Central belts. Good General buying.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, May 8.

The forward market opened firm at Rs. 306|4 for July-August Broach and ruled steady on reports of Liverpool 32 points higher. Prices improved to Rs. 307|4 but closed as under:—

Broach A.|M.	400	4	0
Broach J.|A.	406	8	0
Broach A.-May	416	0	0
Oomra May	368	0	0
Oomra July	373	0	0
Oomra D.|J. 29	382	0	0
Bengal May	337	0	0
Bengal July	342	0	0
Bengal D.|J. 29	347	0	0

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, May 7.

Bengal D.|J.	345
Bengal May	334
Bengal July	339
Broach A.|M.	399
Broach J.|A.	405
Broach A.|M.	413
Oomra D.|J.	381
Oomra May	366
Oomra July	371

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, May 7.

Bengal	355	348	341	334	326
S. P.	353	346	339	332	324
Rajputana	355	348	341	334	326
Broach	..	423	418	408	409
S. D.	..	424	419	414	409
P. A.	..	429	424	417	409
K. V.	..	411	408	401	394
Dholera	..	409	406	399	392
Cutch	..	..	416	411	404
Rajpipla	..	476	471	466	461
Navsari	..	496	491	486	481
Oomra No. 3	387	380	373	333	..
C. P. No. 1	418	405	398	388	..
C. P. No. 2	399	392	385	375	..
Khandesh	..	370	360	350	340
Muthia	..	..	350	340	330

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

	Ready Red leafy	Delivery Contract May
Bengal Superfine	340	.. ..
Bengal Fine	335	.. ..
Bengal F.G.	330	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab Fine	335	.. ..
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	330	.. ..
Wardha-Hingt Fine	375	.. ..
Nagpur Fine	375	.. ..
Yeotmal Fine	365	.. ..
Arvi Fine	365	.. ..
Amraoti Fine	355	.. ..
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350|55	.. ..
Mulkapur Fine	345	.. ..
Khandesh Fine	340	.. ..
Muthia Fine	....	.. ..
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	385	.. ..
Purna F.G.G.S.	345	.. ..
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	.. ..
Indore|Ujjain Fine	360	.. ..
Burwah-Sanavad Fine	345|47	.. ..
Surat	460	.. pl. 80|5
Navsari	....	.. pl.103
Broach F.G.	395	.. ..
Broach Fine	405	.. pl.17|8 A.|May
Westerns M.G.	385|90	.. ..
Westerns H.G.	....	.. ..
Cambodia	450	.. ..
Miraj|Sangli	400	.. ..
Compta Good	405|10	.. pl.-22
Dhollera	....	.. —3|4
Kadi|Viramgam	....	.. pl. 3

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Assn Ltd.)

GOLD.

Bombay, May 8.

Gold Ready	21	9	0
Vaishakha	21	8	6
Jaitha	21	7	3
National City	21	9	9

SILVER.

Bombay, May 8.

London Ready	27	3	9
Forward	27	0	0
London-Shanghai:—			
Opening	2	7	14
Closing	2	7	13
	(uncertain).		
New York cent	59	0	0
Silver Ready	61	12	0

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closing
Vaishakha	61|10	61|13	61|10	61|11
Jaitha	61|8	61|11	61|8	61|9

Tone of Silver:—Quiet and steady. Prices rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. America bought.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, May 8.

B C Rate T T 1/5 15/16 D D 1/5 31/32
LONDON —
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 May.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Banks selling T T 1|5 15|16 Monsoon.
Banks selling T T 1|5 31|32 Oct-Nov.
Banks buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/16
Banks buying 3 mos. 1/6-1/4 May.
Banks buying 3 mos 1|6 7|32 Monsoon
NEW YORK.—
Banks selling T T 274-1/2
Banks buying T T 273
Banks buying D D 272
Banks buying 3 mos. 268
PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 922
Banks buying D D 934
Banks buying 3 mos. 950
JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T 128.
Banks buying 60 days 125.
HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 138-3|4.
SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 178-1|2.
SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 155.
JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 90-3/4
CROSS RATES—:
New York\|London 4.88-1|8 7th inst.
Shanghai\|London 2|7 13|16 8th inst.
London\|Japan 1|11 7th inst.
London\|Paris 124.00 7th inst.
Londos\|Belgium 34.94 7th inst.
London\|Switzerland 25.32 7th inst.
London\|Italy 92.60 7th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Frm.
Gold 7th inst. £4|4|11-1|4; 5th inst. £4|4|11.
Silver London Ready 7th inst. 27; 5th inst. 26-3|4.
Silver London Forward 7th inst. 26-13|16; 5th inst. 26-5|8.
Silver New York Ready 7th inst. 58|-1|8 5th onst. 58-5|8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 7th inst. 3-31|32 p.c. 5th inst. 3-15|16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 7th inst. 4-3|32 p.c; 5th inst. 4-1|8 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent. Bank of England Rate 4 1|2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1|4 per cent. 3 mos. 5 per cent. 6 mos. 4 per cent. 12 mos. 4 1|2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, May 8.

In full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	379	295,519	307,545
Central India	860	233,838	274,385
Barsi and Nagar	574	288,959	186,973
Hyderabad-Gaorani	388	110,669	66,275
Berar	2,450	668,324	547,727
Central Provinces	470	289,136	224,500
Total Oomras	5,121	1,936,445	1,607,505
Dholera	2,311	153,222	134,498
N.-W. Provinces	....	63,192	54,477
Rajputana	58	45,360	33,487
Sind-Punjab	....	135,965	112,765
Broach	4,251	220,027	184,760
Coompta and Dharwar	2,420	67,438	73,060
Westerns-Northerns	443	20,977	33,537
Cocoanada	....	....	403
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	501	17,140	12,164
Persian	....	4,622	3,797
American	....	39,382	170,711
Egyptian and African	....	44,757	53,257
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	69	51
Total	15,105	2,747,996	2,487,352

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 3rd May.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	6,341	528,740	253,427
Japan & China	3,100	855,977	1,177,842
Coast Ports	....	20,002	16,305
Up-country by Rail	....	55,226	86,599
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	37,570	17,541
Total	9,441	1,497,515	1,551,714

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SECURITIES

Bombay, May 8.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/7
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 94/2
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 98/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 87-11
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs 100/2
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101/2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 193- Rs. 102/5
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 106-7/6.
5-1|2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free due 1928 Rs. 105/8
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193- Rs. 102-15
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104-8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 193- Rs. 105/11
6-1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 111/5.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84-8
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 197- Rs. 84-8.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 193- Rs. 111.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 R 101-14.
Forward Rates:—16th May sett.
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75/-7/6 1945-55 Rs. 106/8.
Tone of Market:—Dull, limited inquiry.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, May 8.

3 months 4 per cent.
6 months 4-1/8 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 6 to 6-1/4 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Tight.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 8.

200	Narshinagshi	Indore	325|8
100	Mithabai Nathoo	Vambori	332
100	Bombay Co.	Nagar	340
200	Ralli Bros.	Khandwa	357
100	Bombay & Co.	Shegaon	367
200	G. G. Kesha	Shegaon	343

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 7.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment Sellers May 53|9.
Barletta Russo, per 63-1|2 lb., Cargoes:—
Shipment to Spain Paid May 53|9.
Wheat, South Australian:—
Afloat Paid 55|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Afloat to Hull Paid 55|-.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 7.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|1-1|2.
Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 14|3.
. & F. Bombay:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|2.
C. & F. Karachi:—
July-Sept., per cwt., 14|2-3|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 7.

Silver:—Market closed uncertain.

Spot	27
Forward	26-13|16

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 7.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	13,000

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, May 6.

Wheat Ready 4|4, 4|8.
Wheat Har. 4|7.
Wheat Assuj 4|12|3.
Gram Ready 3|11, 3|13.
Gram Jeth 3|12|9.
Gram Bhadon 4|1|0.
Gram Bhadai 4|1|0.
Gram Assuj 4|1|6.
Barley Ready 3|3, 3|4.
Barley Jeth 3|4|6.
Barley Assuj 3|8|6.
Rapeseed Ready 7|6, 7|12.
Rapeseed Jeth 7|10.
Rapeseed Bhadon 8|-.
Gwara Ready 3|2.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, May 8.

Ready prices have improved by about an anna per cwt. Our Forward market has ruled quiet to-day and the prices for Nwe Crop Shipments register a drop of about an anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

FINE WHITE JAVA SUGAR:—
Ready Rs. 16|5 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 11|4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment April Rs. 10|12 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Pandit Rs. 10|2 per cwt. F.B.H.
S.S. Cohinur Rs. 10 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 9|7 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 9|5 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Oct-Dec. Rs. 9|7 per cwt. F.B.H.
Tone:—Quiet.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 8.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 49|5; highest Rs. 49|11; lowest Rs. 49|6|6; closing Rs. 49|7|6.

Castorseeds Sept. delivery: Opening Rs. 52|6; highest Rs. 52|10; lowest Rs. 52|6|6; closing Rs 52|7|6.

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 5|2|3; lowest Rs. 5|1|9; closing Rs. 5|2|3.

Groundnut Seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 58|5; highest Rs. 58|11; lowest Rs. 58|6; closing Rs. 58|9.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 8.

Wheat	21,522	Cwts.
Linseed	27,812	„
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	1,458	„
Gingellyseeds	374	„
Poppyseed	543	„
Groundnuts	13,858	„
Castorseed	16,582	„
Rice	7,211	„
Myrabollams	4,201	„
Cottonseed	29,428	„
Mowraseed	659	„
Gram	4,071	„
Joowar	9,805	„
Maize	114	„
Barley	1,701	„
Bajree	1,060	„
Coal	664	tons.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 7.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £9-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £7-12-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, Ton:—
Shipment Sellers May-June £19-7-6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 7.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb., Spot Sellers -|8-3|4.

"THE 'HERALD' AND ITS MANAGEMENT."

MORE QUESTIONS FOR MR. BHARUCHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. B. F. Bharucha's letter does not at all take us further in the "Herald" mismanagement affairs. Contrary to his own inimitable style, Mr. Bharucha has this time, in replying to my pointers, refrained from answering, clearly and specifically, to each query formulated. May "Messrs. Tairsee and Co." take it that Mr. Bharucha has no reply to give, worth the name?

I shall follow Mr. Bharucha's own admirable system once more; and, while reserving the plea that he has not at all answered the points made in my last, I shall put to him some new ones from his own fresh communication:—

(1) Mr. Bharucha says he was neither a "promoter nor a director" of the "Herald" from the commencement. Technically, and legally, Mr. Bharucha may have been in neither of these categories; but dare he say, as an upright honest gentleman, that he was no well-wisher of that enterprise from the beginning; that this had no influence on the subscriptions that came forward in support of the "Herald"; and that there was no implied warranty, of a moral, if not a legal, description, to the subscribers on the part of Mr. Bharucha? And what has he done to vindicate this trust reposed in him and his associates? Need I remind him that "He who steals my purse steals trash; but he who steals my good name steals that which does not enrich him, and makes me poor indeed?"

(2) I am perfectly aware of Mr. Bharucha's "policy" in giving the Directors of defaulting companies long rope before launching his criticism in the Press. But such a "policy" must needs pre-suppose some reasonable ground for hope that there would be "mending" before any talk of ending be started. Will Mr. Bharucha be pleased to enlighten the public what grounds he has, reasonable or otherwise, to follow his usual "policy" in this connection of the "Herald" enterprise? Does he realise the consequences of silence or evasion in this case?

(3) Mr. Bharucha admits his status as a Trustee for Debenture-holders. What has he done to adequately discharge that Trust? Has he seen to it that the security for and on behalf of those for whom he is a Trustee is sound and sufficient? Has he taken any steps,—and, if so, what—to realise that security in a proper and sufficient manner? and if he has not, what reasons had he to withhold his action? Mr. Bharucha need hardly be told by me and those whom he includes under "Co." that his name and reputation as a disinterested, honest, if somewhat impulsive, lover of the country and its cause had a great deal to say in the initial flutter of the "Herald", and the opportunity it had to use its choice billingsgate for some of the most revered names in Indian contemporary history, under its "chevalier de la plume" foreign editor. I have no concern with the editorial exploits of the "Herald" in this correspondence; but I think I would be lacking in courage and honesty if I did not tell Mr. Bharucha that he would be held responsible before the bar of posterity, and in a court of honour, if not of law, if he, at this juncture, stands 'deliberating' while those who have preyed in his name on the slender resources of Indians go on in their work.

(4) Mr. Bharucha must not think that evasion is answer. My previous points remain unanswered, I repeat. I have not made Mr. Bharucha an associate or accessory in the mismanagement of the "Herald" so far; let him take care that those who might have much less regard for him than I have fail to distinguish between moral accomplices and legal accessories, whether 'before' or 'after' the deed is done.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

May 8.

II.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The concerns of the "Indian National Herald" are a deplorable commentary upon the slavish mentality of Indians in entrusting their money even in these days of Nationalism to the care of foreigners. Mr. Horniman came to India, with a great popularity, the like of which few foreigners have enjoyed; the ovations he received when he reached Bombay, were such that an Indian Prince might have envied them. Many of his friends expected that he would use his splendid opportunities in achieving for Indian nationalism, the unity for which many prominent Indians had laboured in vain. In that belief the response he got, for his journalistic enterprise was very great. But what use did he make of his opportunities? From the very first day, he started abusing one Indian after another, with a venom and vituperation, which have rarely been displayed, in Indian public life. No prominent Indian whatever his sacrifices and services to the country escaped his attention, if he happened unfortunately to cross his path, in some evil moment. From Pundit Motilal, Mr. Srinivas Iyengar, Mr. Jayakar, Pundit Malaviya and Lala Lajpat Rai to lesser personages in our public life, everyone has been held up to public ridicule and abuse in and out of season with the result that to-day the "Herald" stands as having to its discredit more disunion, than any newspaper has caused in India. The one need of the country to-day is unity, amongst Indians, of all shades of political views and opinions, as against, a mighty and unscrupulous system of Government, and yet this foreign Editor claiming to be friendly to Indians, and in the name of Indian nationalism, has caused more disunion, hatred and embitterment amongst Indian workers than any avowed enemy of its Indian people could ever have done.

He had a couple of lakhs to sport with, and to do damage amongst Indians. He had also 18 months to display his talents. What use has he made of these opportunities? Is there a single cause which he has strengthened? A single institution which he has unified? Day after day the columns of his paper have gone on maligning one Indian worker after another until to-day we find in this country, more distrust, suspicion and bitterness between Indian and Indian than when he took charge of the paper. He allowed his talents to run amok, utilised them for vilifying the few workers we have in India. Very often personal grudge, and political animosities disfigured the columns of his paper to an extent which any true friends of India would have avoided. He forgot that in his hands, the "Herald" was a kind of public trust, which he had the solemn obligation of so administering as to bring about more unity, friendliness and co-operation amongst Indians, and more strength of opposition to the Government. He has made it no secret that persons in any way connected with rival papers in some form or other were the special objects of his rancorous attacks. His ambition apparently was to be the king-maker in Bombay, a man of whose lampoons, public men, and financial magnets, would be afraid. Events have proved that he has not realised his dreams, and to-day he stands condemned, as an irresponsible and vituperative journalist, who has wasted the money of this poor country. Let the public of Bombay learn a lesson from this episode. To provide him with further opportunities for spreading more havoc in India, than he has so far done, will be a great mistake. The Bull has been in the China shop long enough. Let him now be put under restraint. He has caused enough damage. No greater good can happen to India than for this foreigner to be told clearly that India does not want such brilliant Editors from across the seas and that Indians can manage their affairs, quite well, and they are tired of white domination in the journalistic world as much as in the political.—Yours, etc.,

FAIRPLAY.

III.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am distressed and depressed this morning, after reading Mr. Bharucha's letter. I asked him to help me and he gives me a handkerchief full of his tears. Please note, Mr. Bharucha, once and for all, this game won't wash with me. My question is—Where is my money? I know where it was—it was safe in the Bank. I only wish I had left there. I don't want it back even—I can easily sacrifice, but I want to know exactly—where it has gone to. I am not going to rest until I know—where is "my" money now? As your correspondent, "Interested Hindu", puts it—I don't want tears, there is no time for tears. What I want is an explosion—to explode "this fiction" of "European management", for which, in spite of all his tall talk and brave words, Mr. Bharucha has still a great regard. "My friends, Messrs. Tairsee and Co.", are not unaware of "my usual policy", etc. Please note, Mr. Bharucha, that we are now not so much "friends", while you play hide and seek round the corner in Dalal Street. We know your "usual policy"—we are not concerned with that, we are only concerned with your "present policy." You have lost your courage. What is the use of "Back Bay exposures", in our paper when, as one correspondent said, we have, it appears, a "chota" Back Bay in our own garden? Kia Hei, Kia Hei! What is the use of "Stunts", and of "educative work in our paper" when, due to bad "types" nobody can read them. Mr. Tairsee has delivered a "smashing" blow from which the "Board" of our paper cannot recover. The "Board" dare not publish Mr. Bharucha's "allegations", and Mr. Bharucha will not give them publicity because with all his tall talk, he loves the "management." He now wants the management placed in "responsible and reliable" hands. When did he make this discovery? How far is the present management "reliable"? What is the degree of "reliability"? If our "losses" were not "unavoidable"—then who is the chief culprit? What about our future profits and losses? Any profits since October? Any hopes for me—say 1 anna in each rupee, and what about my friends whom I persuaded? Does Mr. Bharucha imagine they will be satisfied if I offer them his silly tears? Is our company a "Public Liability Company" or a "Private" Company? If the former—then how comes it that our "Managing" Editor always speaks of "My Paper." Will Mr. Bharucha state categorically, who is responsible for "our" paper? Will he state in detail how we should "surmount" the "obstacles"? Who is opposed to the "change of management"? Is Mr. Nariman in favour or against? I wait for an answer.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, May 8.

N. R. K.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE, most wonderfully and accurately revealed through the system of MEDITATION (Yoga-Sadhana) of the Great Yogi Swami Premanandajee, the world-famous Vedantist, Unsolicited Testimonials from distinguished Europeans and Indians throughout India, Burma, Ceylon, etc. 5 questions Re. 1. Annual Life Reading (Monthly Details), Rs. 2; (Weekly Details) Rs. 5; Complete Life-Reading Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life-Reading Rs. 10. V. P. Charges Extra. Prof. S. N. BOSE, B.A., (Occultist), Swami Premananda Ashram, 8-E, Beadon Street (Room No. XI), Calcutta.

"ARREST" OF S. S. "ENGLESTAN"

THE SHIP THAT CARRIES THE "HOLY CARPET"

NO CAUSE FOR ATTACHMENT

An interesting application was made before Mr. Justice Patker at the High Court in connection with the ship, s. s. "Englestan", which sailed on Tuesday afternoon with the holy carpet prepared at Delhi for Mecca by the order of Sultan Ibn Saud.

The plaintiffs, Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Co. and the Bombay-Persian Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., asked for attachment on the s. s. "Englestan" in respect of their alleged claim for Rs. 1 lakh against the Oriental Steam Navigation Co., of which the agents are Messrs. A. Neemazee and Co.

Mr. D. B. Binning, Advocate-General, made the application for the plaintiffs before Mr. Justice Patker at his bungalow, Hughes Road, on Friday last, when his Lordship allowed interim attachment and "arrest" of the ship.

When the matter came on for final arguments, Mr. Binning appeared for the applicants, and Sir Chimanlal Setalvad for the respondents.

His Lordship held that he was not satisfied that the ship belonged to the defendant Company, and that the plaintiffs had shown no cause for attachment before judgment, as required by Order 38, Rule 5 of the Civil Procedure Code.

His Lordship, therefore raised the attachment from the ship which was allowed to sail yesterday.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S LAPSE.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING AND FORGERY

The case in which Jairam Harichander Pathare, an Electrical Engineer, and his servant Ramchander Narayen Parde stood charged with cheating and forgery in respect of Rs. 120 was disposed of by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate of the Third Court. On the evidence the second accused was acquitted and discharged while the first accused was convicted and sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200.

The case for the prosecution was that the Trustees of the Mumbadevi Temple entrusted the electrical installation work for the illumination of the temple during the Dassara holidays to the accused's firm. The first accused, it was alleged took a sum of Rs. 120 from one of the Trustees representing that the amount was to be deposited with the Tramway Company to get the extra energy. Later, the Tramway Co. billed the Trustees for the energy consumed and a bill of Rs. 97 was paid. The accused was then called upon by the Trustees to return the amount of Rs. 120 obtained first by the accused. The accused stated that the whole bill of the Tramway Co. was for Rs. 217, and the deposit money received by him had been paid up to the Tramway Co. He produced a receipt bearing the rubber stamp of the Secretary of the B. E. S. T and Co. On enquiry the receipt was found be a forgery.

Mr. H. B. Spencer, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution, while Messrs. Gadkari and Shertukde defended the accused. Mr. B. J. Dhondy watched the proceedings on behalf of the Tramway Company.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, May 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 11.

P. & O. S.S. "Razmak" with mails of 26th ultimo due to arrive at 6 a.m.

JANJIRA STATE SUBJECTS' MEETING.

A meeting of the subjects of the Janjira State will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m. in Soman Building, Girgaon Road to consider the question of holding a Conference of the State's subjects. All are cordially invited to attend.

G.I.P. RAILWAY WORKMEN'S UNION

An extraordinary general meeting of the Railway Workers will be held on Thursday (10th inst.) in the evening at 5-45 p.m. in Jivraj Nensey's Wadi, Matunga when the following important questions will be discussed:—(1) Medical Examination. (2) Stoppage of Promotion. (3) Increase in pay by 10 per cent. (4) Coolies' pay Rs. 40.

RELIGIOUS CLASSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on the "Bhagavat Gita" at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, to-day (Wenesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

The Swami will give a discourse on the life of Sri Chaitanya to-day at the Saraswat Colony, Santa Cruz at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Monday to 6 a.m. of Tuesday:—

Small-pox attacks 7, deaths 2; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attacks 3, death 1; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 88. Total mortality this day last year was 76.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F.M.S. Johore, Malacca, Netherlands Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 9th instant per S.S. "Tairea."

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umvolosi" via Dhanushkhodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th instant.

REMITTANCE TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 5th May 1928 1,138,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 5th May 1928 4,638,000.

Total: Remittances during the week ending 5th May 1928 1,138,000; Total Remittance from 1st April 1928 to 5th May 1928 4,638,000.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Maloja" with the mails from Bombay of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 2-30 a.m. on the 7th instant and left there at 9 a.m. the same day.

The Clan line S.S. "Kenneth" arrived in Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Halizones" arrived in Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 5th instant.

The Clan line S.S. "Harmodius" left Liverpool for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta in the evening of the 5th instant.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records.

11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.

12-0 noon Close Down.

6-30 p.m. Songs and Organ Music: As recorded for the Gramophone by Lucrezia Bori, Soprano. Eric Marshall Baritone. Arthur Meale, Organist.

ARTHUR MEALE:—(a) March on A Theme of Handel, Guilmant. (b) The Pilgrim's Song of Hope, Bastiste.

LUCREZI BORI:—(a) Ciribiribin (Waltz Song), Pestalozzi. (b) Il Bacio (The Kiss), Arditi.

ARUTHUR MEALE:—(a) Prelude in C Sharp Minor, Rachmaninoff. (b) Pastorale, Lemare.

ERIC MARSHALL:—(a) The Two Grenadiers, Schumann. (b) Hindoo Song, Bemberg.

LUCREZIA BORI (with Lawrence Tibbetti) Duets:—(a) Still as the Night, Goetze. (b) Night of Love (Tales of Hoffmann) Offenbach.

ARTHUR MEALE:—(a) Melodie D' Amour, Hurst. (b) Marche Aux Flambeaux, Clark.

7-15 p.m. Talk "Sandwiches and their fillings" by Mrs. Steve Elliott.

7-30 p.m. Interval.

9-0 p.m. News Bulletin and Weather Report. Market Prices.

9-25 p.m. Photographic Talk "Tank Development" by Bernard Hill.

9-40 p.m. INDIAN PROGRAMME:—Cutchi Kafis and Bhajans by Shivjibhai Devsi. Laxmanrao Chawan—Dirluba Solo.

11-0 p.m. God save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

"TIMES OF INDIA" SPECIAL CABLE.

FACT OR FICTION?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This morning I read a special cable in "The Times of India" stating that owing to the reports of serious damage to the American Cotton Crop by the boll-weevil, prices on the New York Cotton Exchange which opened steady suddenly advanced on general buying.

In this connection nearly half a dozen private cables received from well-known firms of New York, do not even mention the word "boll-weevil." Surely if such a damage, as is reported by the special correspondent of your contemporary, actually took place at least one out of the half a dozen firms must have hinted at it, as has always happened in the past. Is this a fact or only a figment of imagination on the part of your local contemporary's correspondent?

As the private telegrams, received by biggest firms dealing in cotton show, the reasons of a sudden jump in the prices were cold weather, excessive rains in some parts of the Cotton Belt and good demand for dry goods. Is the "Times of India" correspondent an ignoramus?—Yours etc.

Bombay, May 8.

BROKER.

HORNBY-BALLARD ROAD SCHEME

HEATED DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION

The Bombay Municipal Corporation met on Tuesday afternoon and had a heated discussion on the resolution of the Standing Committee recommending for acceptance the "ad-interim" report of its Sub-committee appointed in connection with the Hornby-Ballard Road Scheme. The Sub-committee was appointed to investigate, among other things, into the feasibility and desirability of denotifyng those houses in the scheme which did not come within the actual roadway. On this particular point, the Sub-committee found that there were only three properties in the scheme which could, at this stage, be denotified. Though these properties were not large ones they interfered to a great extent with the development of other plots in the scheme so as to depreciate their value. The sub-committee were of opinion that it would be extremely undesirable and detrimental to Municipal interests to denotify those properties.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved that the reports of the Sub-committee as recommended by the Standing Committee be accepted.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Nariman moved an amendment that the matter be referredd back to the Sub-committee of the Standing Committee for reconsideration with a view to denotify one of the three properties, which was occupied by the Bengalee Girls' School. Mr. Nariman's contention was that the school had a standing of nearly half a century and it was rendering valuable educational service to the city. If would be ungenerous, nay cruel, he remarked, on the part of the Corporation to kill an educational institution for considerations of monetary gain.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded the amendment.

TRUSTEES OBSTINATE.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, supporting the original proposition assured the Corporation that the Sub-committee of which he himself was a member, was always prepared to do as much as it could in the interests of the Institution. The trustees of the Bengalee Girls' School, the speaker pointed out, had not shown any inclination to meet the Corporation half way in the matter. He would tell Mr. Nariman that there was no desire on the part of anybody in the Corporation to stifle education in the city.

Mr. Gamadia who is one of the trustees of the Institution requested the President to read to the Corporation two letters which he had received only on the previous night and which were germane to the discussion of the subject. There were acute differences of opinion in the House as to the constitutional authority for the private correspondence being read in the Corporation. A point of order was raised by Dr. Viegas who contended that the correspondence was private and it ought not to be read in the meeting of the Corporation. Mr. Tairsee pointed out that the correspondence, though it might be germane to the subject, had passed after the report was submitted by the Sub-committee. The President ruled that there was no constitutional objection to the correspondence being read to the Corporation. He, however, took the sense of the House which was in favour of reading the letters which Mr. Gamadia had handed over to the President.

CITY INTERESTS FIRST.

Dr. Viegas speaking on the original proposition, said there was only one principle which ought to guide the Corporation in such matters and that was the interests of the Corporation. It was a well-known fact, continued Dr. Viegas, that the Corporation had undertaken the Hornby-Ballard Road Scheme primarily for sanitary purposes.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai while agreeing with the previous speaker that the interests of the city ought to be safeguarded at all costs, opined that if greater interests were not sacrificed, it was the duty of the Corporation to preserve an old institution like the Bengalee Girls' School which had rendered good service to the city.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT REJECTED.

Mr. Arbuthnot, supporting the original proposition, observed that Mr. Nariman was to a certain extent misinformed as to how the institution was going to be dealt with. The arrangement with the school was that if the property was acquired, the school was to be re-instated. The terms of re-instatement would be fixed by the Acquisition Officer.

Mr. Nariman's amendment was rejected by the House. The original proposition was carried.

THEFT AT MARCKS AND CO.

ARREST OF TWO SUSPECTS

PART OF STOLEN GOODS TRACED?

The police have succeeded in arresting on suspicion on Monday night two Mahomedans Rahim Bin Jaffer and Rashid Ahmed Beg in connection with the theft of jewellery to the value of Rs. 1 lakh from Messrs. Marcks & Co.

Rao Saheb Sabaji Rao Savant Superintendent of the C. I. D. acting upon certain clues traced the two persons in the city. A part of the stolen property to the value of Rs. 20,000 is alleged to have been recovered from the suspects.

The suspects were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Tuesday and remanded into police custody till May 22.

SENSATIONAL THEFT AT LLOYD'S BANK

RS. 3,000 STOLEN

A regular epidemic of day light Bank thefts has visited the city. Following the theft of gold bars and a large sum of money from two local Banks another theft involving a sum of Rs. 3,000 took place on Tuesday morning at the Lloyd's Bank, Hornby Road, Bombay. Rama Sakharam, a peon in the firm of Messrs. The Bombay Telephone Co., was given Rs. 3,000 for the purpose of depositing it in the Lloyd's Bank. The peon carried the money in a cash box which was evidently not locked and which contained three bundles of ten-rupee currency notes of Rs. 1,000 each. He placed the box on the counter and was engaged in a conversation with the cashier. After a few minutes the peon opened the lid of the box and was surprised to find it quite empty. All the three bundles had been spirited away by some one! He raised an alarm and the Bank was all in a confusion. It appears there were a number of people near the counter, but nothing could be done. The thief had evidently escaped. Information was then lodged to the police who are inquiring into the matter.

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK.

JULY.	May 8.
Previous Closing Rate	21.23
To-day's Opening Rate	21.45
Difference	plus .22
To-day's Closing Rate	21.17
Difference	—.06

LIVERPOOL.

	May 8.
Previous Closing Rate	11.06
To-day's Opening Rate	11.34
Difference	plus .28
To-day's Closing Rate	11.30
Difference	plus .24
Broach	204

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Health & Strength
USE
ZANDU'S
Makardhwaj
a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers
and
Promoting Health and Strength
is
Unrivalled in Ayurved
IN
General Debility
Nervous Debility
Never fail to use it
in either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATIT
Makardhwaj
Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya Ratnavali Va
(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA
SUVARNA MISHRIT
Makardhwaj
Guti
Swalpa Chandrodaya, Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dhwa.)
(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA
Have it from To-day
Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet
ZANDU
Pharmaceutical Works, Ld
SAYANI ROAD, BOMBAY, 14
Selling Depot:
Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi
BOMBAY 2

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The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1928.

AGENTS PROVOCATEURS.

There is hardly an active Nationalist worker who has not sensed the existence of those mysterious semi-officials who are aptly called "agents provocateurs". But they are an elusive lot, circumstanced as they are. It is not easy to bring home a charge against them and those who employ them can well afford to affect righteous indignation at popular suspicions when a charge fails to be brought home. However, in at least one case out of a hundred truth will out. One such seems to have been brought into day light by the "Tribune" of Lahore. We reproduced yesterday full extracts from the paper relating to the case. The story may be briefly retold. A Bengali youth named K. C. Bannerji was arrested in Lahore in April 1927 for having in his possession an unlicensed pistol and twelve live cartridges. He was tried by a Lahore Magistrate known for his penchant for harsh sentences and sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. He admitted all the allegations against him, offered no defence and did not cross-examine any of the prosecution witnesses. Some men who sympathised with him wished to file an appeal in the High Court, where a fuller inquiry into the antecedents of the young man and the peculiar circumstances of his arrest would have been inevitable. The appeal was filed in on September 15, and was due for hearing on 21st October. But meanwhile the amazing thing happened. The man who was convicted of being a conspirator was suddenly and unconditionally released by order of the Government.

Naturally the whole city wondered, except of course a few officials. The "Tribune" made some inquiries into the case and as a result of these has made some startling revelations. It appears from the information made available to the paper that Bannerjee was neither an anarchist as he must have been supposed to be by the Magistrate nor a "general merchant" as he had himself pretended to be but a paid informer of the C.I.D., of the United Provinces. The pistol, too, which was found on him belonged to the C.I.D., According to the "Tribune" his plan was as follows: "He had been sent to Lahore on the scent of some alleged anarchists and his programme was to hatch a first class conspiracy, get recruits for the revolutionary party, assist in the commission of dacoities, and eventually when the stage was set, to hand over the whole gang of conspirators to the C.I.D., himself disappearing from the scene or playing the role of a penitent approver." One little slip, however, seems to have upset the big plan. The Lahore police was not in the secret. To go back to Bannerjee, five years inside a jail was more than he had bargained for. He plied the C.I.D. Officers of U. P. with letters for his deliverance. He is said to have finally threatened to expose his masters and employers in the High Court. Then he was released.

The "Tribune" has made out a strong case in proof of the above version and has published three letters (with a facsimile of one) purporting to have been written by Bannerjee himself in support of that version. If the letters are not genuine Government can easily expose them by publishing a facsimile of a genuine letter written by Bannerjee. In any case the Punjab and the U. P. Governments owe a full explanation of this most suspicious affair. Bannerjee was either a conspirator or not. If he was, Government should explain why he was unconditionally released. If he was not a conspirator, Government must meet fairly and squarely the above specific allegations about his shady connection with the C.I.D. If the "Tribune" version is correct, we agree with that paper's view that it is "a most convincing proof of the fact that C.I.D., officials do employ 'agents provocateurs' "to foster anarchist conspiracies with a view to arresting and prosecuting the dupes of these agents and thereby justifying their own existence." Who can tell how many of our communal and other riots or political conspiracies are initiated by real conspirators and rioters and how many by 'agents provocateurs'?

HUMILIATING POSITION.

This year again India alone amongst the fifty-four nations at the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, will find herself in the humiliating position of having a non-Indian, an Englishman, "representing" her as the head of the Indian Delegation. Lord Lytton has again been appointed to function in that capacity and the repeated demand of the Indian people that an Indian should head the Delegation has been contemptuously rejected. In spite of the persistent efforts made by the Hon. Sir Phiroze Sethna to obtain a satisfactory settlement of this question, in spite of the promise of the Government of India in 1924 that they would consider his proposals favourably, in spite of the reiteration of the popular demand for the appointment of an Indian leader to the Delegation, as expressed in the resolutions passed by the Central Legislature in 1926 and last year, not only have the Government of India and the Secretary of State refused to respect the popular wishes, but they have not even condescended to let the public know why this insult to India must be continued. During the debate in the Council of State last March, when the question was again debated, Sir Pheroze Sethna asked the Government frankly to declare that they must defend the present system on the only conceivable ground available to them. Let them say, he said "that the British are the rulers, that they are in a dominant position, that the Indians are the ruled, and therefore, the prestige of the ruling race demands that the delegations must be led, not by an Indian, but by a Britisher". The argument of prestige was vehemently denied by the Government spokesman, but Lord Lytton's re-appointment strengthens the popular suspicion in India that Britain wants to parade before the international gathering at Geneva the fact that India is a subject country. India can only protest and protest as the Indian members of the Delegation are nominees of the bureaucracy and will not have the self-respect to refuse to serve on it under a non-Indian leadership.

VICTIMS OF JAPANESE IMPERIALISM

The latest news from China, via London and Tokyo, indicates that the Sino-Japanese conflict in Shantung is taking an ugly and ominous turn. We shall hear, of course, during the course of the sanguinary struggle, a great deal about Chinese atrocities on Japanese civilians and troops, because British Press Agencies will be more in touch with Japanese sources of information than with the side of the quarrel as viewed in South China. Britain is Chang-Tso-Lin's friend, and Chang Tso-Lin would have the whole world believe at least that Japan is his friend although he knows fully well that he will have to pay a heavy price for the friendship. In any case the world outside is sure to be deluged with news depicting the Republican troops from South China in the most unfavourable terms possible. Reading between the lines one can safely say that the hatred of Japanese Imperialism in the South and the callous methods of the Japanese Army Commander in making the advancing troops of General Chiang Kai-shek realise that Japan is bent upon grabbing Shantung and staying there so long as she likes have resulted in the perpetration of atrocities on both sides. But the despatch from Japan of an aeroplane carrier and the strengthening in the number of Japanese troops are a reminder to the whole world that Japan has discarded the role of a neutral. The Nationalist troops from the South have now two enemies to face, Japanese Imperialism and the obstinacy of the Manchurian Dictator. Both of these latter are represented at the League of Nations. What has the League to say to them? The troops from the South are fighting for the principle of self-determination. What do their allied opponents fight for except the preservation of a military autocracy in North China propped up by the industrial interests from Tokyo avid for concessions to exploit the country?

BUSINESS AND POLITICS.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand had occasion last year, as President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, to express the view that it was wrong for businessmen to eschew politics. The same view he has done well to repeat at a meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the President this year. It is neither possible nor desirable, he says, for the mercantile community "to keep itself aloof from things that affect the course of political events in the country." As a matter of fact many Indian Chambers of Commerce have lodged any number of protests against Government's measures affecting them prejudicially, the latest outstanding instances being the appointment of the Simon Commission, failure to protect the textile industry, and solicitude for the British oil industry in India. The standing grievance of the mercantile community in India is that Government are partial to British interests. Government are partial partly because British businessmen have not the timidity or the snobbery to eschew politics but assert themselves fully in politics. Indian businessmen may well follow the British example with advantage to themselves and their country.

INDIA UNDER THE MOGHULS

(BY M. MUJEEB, Professor of History and Politics, National University, Delhi.)

DE LAET'S EMPIRE OF THE GREAT MOGHUL: Publishers: Messrs. Taraporevala and Co.

There is something in the eye of the foreigner that enables him to detect all the unusual features of a people's life that generally escape its own observation. For this reason it is always good to give all possible consideration to the opinions of foreigners. But India and Indians have, unfortunately, been able to derive little benefit from the wisdom or virtue of those Europeans who have visited our country or written about it. We have been lauded to the skies or humbled to the dust, revered or execrated, fervently loved or bitterly hated—in short, we have been described beyond all recognition. And this bewildering mass of contradictory judgments passed on us and our country has been the work mostly of writers who sought to tickle the imagination of their readers by fanciful descriptions of a land called India and a race called the Indians—descriptions, it seems, not intended for sober hours or serious minds, but just concoctions of an imagination let loose in fairyland, undeterred by any considerations of reality or justice or truth, creating visions of surpassing beauty or indescribable horror according to its own sweet will. Even the modern age, with all its vaunted annihilation of space and time, has not succeeded in clearing the misconceptions about India that befog the minds of foreigners or in preventing the practice of literary fraud. Even in the modern age Graf Kayserling could look upon India as two thousand miles of philosophy, Waldemar Bonsells wander through its measureless gardens and majestic groves and desolate palaces, Paul Werner imagine nothing in India except disappointed overs and hair-breadth escapes from glistening daggers and poisonous snakes, William Archer in a flying visit discover that Hindu claims to any degree of culture were an obvious pretence and all that was to be said about India could be put in the three words: "barbarism, barbarian, barbarous" and, to crown all, Miss Mayo sneak into a den of perversity, debauch and disease.

FAIRLY AUTHENTIC RECORD.

Earlier writers on India had, on the whole, for all their innocent prejudices and quaint geography, less of a deliberate intention to indulge in sensational exaggerations or sweeping generalisations. Their allegations, even when most incriminating, are either rumours that have reached their ears or awkward explanations of things they fail to understand—never concealed motives masquerading as scientific enquiry. De Laet, whose book on Moghul India Messrs. Taraporevala have just published, may be quoted as an example. He is very staid and sober, and even where he is wrong, he has the best intentions. His purpose was to furnish his wide circle of readers with reliable information, and he has not been uncritical with his sources, or extravagant in his conclusions.

Though De Laet's interest in his subject is not entirely or mainly historical, it is really the "Fragment" at the end that is the most valuable part of the book It is a concise, readable and fairly a authentic record of the main current of political events from Humayun to Shah Jahan. Even the intricacies of oriental court diplomacy have failed to baffle or confuse him, and the narrative, except where some queerly spelt name compels one to halt, flows smooth and clear from end to end. The book is obviously not meant for novices or beginners. Advanced students can, however, consult it with a great deal of confidence.

De Laet is rather poor in his geography and at his weakest in the description of the "character, customs, institutions and superstitions of the inhabitants." He describes Rajputana as lying between the western frontier of India and "the adjacent regions" and there is some dislocation of provinces and towns in his general topography of India. But these difficulties have mostly been removed by the careful and illuminating footnotes.

CONDITION OF COMMON PEOPLE.

Where the editor has been unable to help the author out is in his account of the people of India. "The Hendowines (Hindus) who live to the north of Asmere are also heathen, but their customs differ from those of others, for they eat both fish and flesh. They say their prayers naked, and take their food within a ring, which they think it a sacrilege for others to enter." But the amusement caused by this and similar remarks changes into a feeling of bitter regret when we discover that even De Laet knew that "the condition of the common people in India is very miserable," there are large numbers of servants and slaves, and the nobles live in the greatest luxury side by side with those to whom the necessaries of life are denied. De Laet's inquisitive mind is not satisfied with generalities. He tells us that at the banquets of the nobles each guest has a dish of the richest food placed before him, while among the poor the whole family eats its 'khicheri' out of a common pot—and that also only once in twenty-four hours. One could easily forgive De Laet all his erroneous statements about the customs and superstitions of the inhabitants of India just for this plain picture of the truth.

MENACE TO INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY.

WANTED ORGANISATION AND PROPAGANDA.

(BY B. D. PANDYA).

Political subjection to a foreign power is the greatest evil a nation can endure and in the case of our unfortunate country it has not only killed our ancient industries but stands as a stumbling-block in the way of the growth and development of new ones. Our indigenous attempts at making India self-reliant in the matter of the necessaries of existence are frustrated by powerful forces and our political helplessness has been such a deplorable curse that even in the manufacture of a proportionately minor item of our requirements as matches we are not left alone to evolve a sound and strong industrial condition.

The Indian match industry is at present in its infant state. Till very recently we had been wholly dependent upon foreign countries for this commodity. Some enterprising Indians, handicapped on the one hand by their own slender resources and struggling under the apathy of a foreign Government on the other, tried to start a few factories. They were emboldened in their enterprise by the post-war levy of increased import duty on matches which to some extent meant the elimination of foreign competition and some free air for gradual growth.

THE SWEDISH INVASION.

But that was not to be. The determined foreigner is not to be baulked. The Swedish Match Trust is a white man's corporation, with unchallenged supremacy in the manufacture of matches before whose feeble activities the mightiest Indian match enterprise will crumble to pieces, and with all the advantage of unlimited capital, and expert technical guidance, the existence of an apathetic Government in India, and the weakness of the people for organised action, this corporation sent out its emmissaries to India in the year 1924 for the establishment of factories and making the India match market their own as it once was.

If the children of the soil had an effective voice in the government of the country as in other lands effective steps would have been taken to protect the Indian industry. But with all the facilities for site etc., afforded by the Government, factories were established in Ambarnath, Calcutta and in some places in Burma by this Corporation.

These factories came to complete working condition in the beginning of 1925, and since then the match market has been witnessing a cut-throat struggle where the foreigner, confident of the strength of his vast resources to sustain him till the end goes on reducing the price of his production in the hope of a future unquestioned monopoly and the languishing Indian factory-owners struggling to exist against this most unequal competition.

ONE-SIDED STRUGGLE.

To those who have been watching this struggle with interest it will be plain that the Indian match industry is at present passing through a most critical period in its history. The proceeding of the Tariff Board brought into lurid relief the pathetic plight of these institutions which have reached such a deplorable condition that unless strong and vigorous action for protection is taken it will not be long before Indian match factories fall a prey to Swedish competition and the Indian match industry is killed without the least possibility of a resurrection. It is a heart-rending sight to see these representatives of Indian factories begging the Tariff Board for help against the onslaught of the powerful foreigner and it makes the blood of a patriotic Indian boil that we have been reduced to such an utter helplessness against the power of each and every foreign capitalist.

But, sentiments are no use, and facts have to be faced and the deadful fact is that the activities of the Swedish Match Trust in India constitute the gravest peril to the indigenous industry, and if the owners of Indian factories and their helpers do not take time by the

(Contined on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Futile Efforts.

Attempts are already being made in Anglo-Indian papers to misrepresent the position and influence of the Congress Party in Bengal and to insinuate that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, for fear of losing the little influence it is alleged to possess is making the Reception Committee of the ensuing Congress at Calcutta a close corporation. The Calcutta correspondent of the "Times of India" poured ridicule recently upon the efforts of Congress politicians to evoke wider response amongst the masses to their call for carrying out the Congress programme. He discovered a split in the Congress ranks in Calcutta and suggested that there was a scramble for the office of the Chairman of the Reception Committee for the next Congress session. Messrs. Sen Gupta and Subhash Chandra Bose have done well in promptly exposing the worthlessness of these allegations in a press interview. They deny categorically that there are factions or scrambles for office in the Congress Party in Bengal or that the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee wishes to make the Reception Committee a close preserve for its own members. The Congress cause in Bengal cannot be undermined by these futile efforts to run it down.

Music and Culture.

Pundit Vishnu Digambar, the founder of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, has once again appealed to the Bombay University to include music in the curricula of colleges. He made the appeal principally on the ground that music can be best taught by teachers who possess a fairly high standard of general culture. It would have been equally true to say that a man's culture can hardly be complete unless he has at least cultivated an ear for music. It was on both these grounds that the University Reform Committee recommended that the University should encourage the study of music both in schools and colleges. The task of the University has been rendered comparatively easy by the splendid pioneer work of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya itself. We would like to know what the University has done to give effect to the recommendation of the Committee.

Rigid Official Control.

Presiding over the Baroda Secondary Teachers' Conference, Mr. M. R. Paranjpye observed that the most striking and most baneful feature of our system of secondary education is its rigid official control. One result of such control, he said, is that throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency all secondary schools, their curricula and even methods of teaching are formed after one particular pattern approved by Government. So strong has been the "hypnotic influence" of continued official control that the school teachers, the Inspectors, the pupils and the pupils' parents have all got into a rut, most educationists have lost their capacity for independent thinking and planning, and any variations in the system of education, if seriously devised at all, are viewed with distrust by the public and more by the Government. There is no exaggeration in this view. The failure of many of our national schools was due not merely to lack of funds but partly due to the fact that the public as a body has not cast off the hypnotic spell that Mr. Paranjpye refers to. He rightly pleads for a relaxation of official control and organised research in education. Both these reforms would be possible only if the Education Minister could assert himself against the Director of Public Instruction, who now controls secondary education more than even the University.

Intriguing.

Little bits of information have so far leaked out in regard to the contents of the Linlithgow Commission's report. How far the leakage had any value will be ascertained very soon, because the report is promised the light of publicity before the end of this month. The latest piece of news about the Commission's recommendations is intriguing. The report is expected to be a bulky volume containing about 150 recommendations which will "revolutionise Indian agriculture in all its aspects." Whether this very ambitious claim has any justification it is too early to say but there is no doubt that between the Indian and the European members of the Commission there was serious difference of opinion in regard to the recruiting of the requisite technical talent for speeding up agricultural development and research in this country. It is understood that the latter were for making England the exclusive field for such recruitment. The Indians demurred and a via media was at last discovered. If it has been only a case of 'via media' to silence Indian opposition, all that India can expect out of the Commission's findings is a few crumbs for her nationals.

CHINESE BARRACKS ON FIRE

SINO-JAPANESE HOSTILITIES.

POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN.

JAPANESE ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

CANTON LEADS IN BOYCOTT.

LONDON May 8.

Peking.—According to Japanese official despatch from Tsinanfu, the Japanese General Order the Southern troops to withdraw outside the zonz of seven miles on either side of the Tsinanfu-Tsingtao railway. The Chinese refused and adopted offensive measures, whereupon the Japanese issued a proclamation to the Chinese that they would resort to active measures to enforce their demands. The Japanese troops reconnoitring this morning in the Northern suburbs of Tsinanfu along the railway were suddenly fired on by the Southerners and heavy fighting ensued. The Japanese fire exploded the Chinese ammunition dump and set the Chinese barracks on fire forcing the Chinese to evacuate in great numbers. The Southerners subsequently attacked the railway zone where battle was raging in the morning.—Reuter.

POWDER MAGAZINE BLOWN UP.

JAPANESE OCCUPY STRATEGIC POINTS

LONDON May 8.

Shanghai.—Although war has not been declared, a state of war virtually exists between Japan and Nationalist China. Latest reports from Tsinanfu via Tokio show that the Japanese after some fairly severe fighting have occupied strategic points including the railway station, military barracks and telegraph and telephone offices. They blew up one of the Southerners' powder magazines.—Reuter.

MISSIONARIES RECALLED

LONDON May 8.

Peking.—London and Methodist missions are recalling all missionaries in Northern Shantung and Southern Chili. —Reuter.

DESPATCH OF NOGOYO DIVISION

JAPAN DETERMINED TO RETALIATE

LONDON, May 8.

Tokio.—The Cabinet has given its approval to the despatch of Nogoyo division to Tsingtao. Its war strength is fifteen to eighteen thousand. Public feeling is that justice must be meted out to the Chinese responsible for the outrages at Tsinanfu.—Reuter.

ANTI-JAPANESE BOYCOTT

CANTON TAKES UP THE LEAD

LONDON, May 8.

Shanghai.—A mass meeting at Canton decided to begin anti-Japanese boycott immediately. It is reported that Chiang-Kai-shek has left Tsinanfu where the Southerners are now under Fengyuhsiang. The Japanese there, are stated to be still fighting stubbornly against odds.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S UNITED FRONT

COPING WITH MENACE IN CHINA

LONDON, May 7.

Tokio.—The closing of the session of the Diet without submission of the no-confidence motion is hailed with general relief as enabling the shelving of domestic problems and the adoption of a united front in the face of the menace in China. —Reuter.

FIGHTING RECOMMENCES AT TSINANFU

NATIONALISTS ATTACK JAPANESE TROOPS.

LONDON, May 8.

Tokio.—A message from Tsinanfu says that severe fighting recommenced yesterday evening, the Nationalists despite the agreement attacking Japanese troops guarding the foreign commercial area.—Reuter.

CHANG WITHDRAWS TROOPS TO PEKING RY LINE

LONDON, May 8.

Peking.—Japanese artillery has brought down a Chinese aeroplane which was flying over Tsinanfu.

Chang-Tso-Lin is reported to have withdrawn his troops to the line of the Peking railway.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ ASSASSINATED?

LONDON, May 8.

New York.—An unconfirmed report says that Gomez, President of Venezuela has been assassinated.—Reuter.

AEROPLANE CARRIER TO LEAVE FOR TSINGTAO

LONDON, May 7.

Tokio.—The aeroplane carrier "Notoro" (which is capable of carrying 40 aeroplanes) has been ordered to prepare to leave for Tsingtao.—Reuter.

PARIS-TOKIO FLIGHT

DOISY AND GONIN CAROL START FOR FIRST STAGE,

LONDON, May 7.

Paris.—The Havas Agency says:—The airmen Pelletier Doisy and Gonin Carol started at three minutes to six for Bukharest on the first stage of the flight from Paris to Tokio.—Reuter.

HINDU-MUSLIM RIOT IN BEHAR VILLAGE

PATNA, May 8.

News has been received that a Hindu Muslim riot has occurred in the village of Sahokari, Bihar police station. It is alleged that the trouble was caused by Hindus, in passing a mosque throwing brickbats at Mohammedans during prayer time.—A. P.

BOLSHEVIK PROPAGANDA AGAIN

LONDON, May 8.

Cairo.—The documents seized in connection with the arrest of the Communists, none of whom are Egyptians, show that the arrested persons had direct relations with Moscow, from where they received funds for propaganda to induce Egyptian youths to go to Moscow to study Bolshevik principles.—Reuter.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

A NEW CUSTOMS PROCLAMATION

LONDON May 7.

Sydney.—Under the new proclamation of Customs Act persons illegally importing or possessing cocaine or any of its derivatives will be liable to imprisonment from three months to three years or fine not exceeding £500 sterling. —Reuter's Special.

EUROPEAN ZINC PRODUCERS

TO CREATE BUREAU OF STATISTICS

LONDON May 7.

Brussels.—The International meeting of the European zinc products has unanimously passed a resolution in favour of stabilising the market by the creation of a bureau of statistics and the restriction of production if necessary. Oversea producers will be invited to co-operate.—Reuter's Special.

INDIANS IN U. S. A.

DENIAL OF CITIZENSHIP RIGHTS

MR. JAYAKAR'S QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, M. L. A. has given notice of asking the following questions in the next session of the Legislative Assembly:—

1. Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the case reported in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th of May 1928 of one, Vishnudas Bagai, a Hindu Art Dealers of San Francisco, who committed suicide by gas as a protest against the refusal of the United States Government to recognize the American citizenship which he claimed?

2. Will the Government be pleased to make inquiries into the matter and ascertain whether the facts stated in that newspaper, or which of them are true?

3. Will the Government be pleased to state how many cases have occurred during the last 5 years where Indians have been denied rights of naturalization in America?

4. Have the Government taken any steps, if not, do they propose to take any steps, to enforce the rights of Indians in this connection?

HONORARY MAGISTRATE ARRESTED.

ALLEGED MURDER OF JAICHAND

LAHORE, May 8.

The police have arrested Seth Ramprasad, a local reis and honorary magistrate, in connection with the alleged murder of Jaichand, whose body was found in a box floating in a canal twenty miles north of Lahore. Seth Ramprasad was later released on bail of Rs. 5,000. Owing to his being ill, his statement was recorded by Superintendent of Police in camera.—A. P.

ELECTROCUTION OF PLANT.

SIR J. C. BOSE'S NEW THEORY.

LONDON May 8.

Lecturing at the University College, London, before a distinguished gathering of eminent scientists, Sir Jagdis Chandra Bose announced sensational discoveries with regard to plant life. His newly invented "Recorder" revealed hitherto invisible cellular throbbings in the interior of plants. He placed the stem of an ordinary plant in an electric chair and electrocuted it, causing it to shudder convulsively until it died Sir J. C. Bose's new experiments on the movement of sap have completely demolished the old theory that the rise of sap was due to transpiration from leaves. He has previously shown that the sap movement is active in leafless trees in spring time. Experimenting with an isolated stem from which leaves and roots had been removed, he made the sap flow up or down at will.—Reuter.

AVOID A COLOUR WAR.

DR. BESANT'S WARNING

SERVILE EMPIRE OR FREE FEDERATION?

DOMINION STATUS, THE REMEDY

MADRAS, May 8.

The object of her trip to England was to persuade England to grant Dominion Status to India and thus prevent a repetition of the folly which lost the United States to England, declared Dr. Besant in an interview with the Associated Press of India to-day. She said that she was attending the All Parties Conference at Bombay prior to proceeding to Europe. She would go to Holland in August to attend the Star Camp at Ommen after visiting at Brussels the European Federation of the Theosophical Society and the Conference of the Theosophical Order of Service. She would lecture at Queens Hall in London, the subject being "An Empire of Force or a Federation of Free Peoples." She would also speak on the same subject at the Free Trade Hall in Manchester. The London lecture, however would be worked out in detail whereas in Manchester she would deliver only one lecture.

HER CHIEF OBJECT.

"My chief object in going to London," she said, "is to make an effort to explain the Indian situation to the British public with a view to persuading England to grant Dominion Status to India and thus prevent for her own sake a repetition of the folly which lost the United States to England in the eighteenth century. The reason why I desire that India should remain a free nation in the Empire is that I see a way of avoiding a colour war. King Amanulla's proposal for the formation of an Asiatic League of Nations shows that Asia is moving in the direction of continental consciousness. That consummation cannot be escaped but it is still possible for the White races to decide whether it should come in peace or result in war. The question is particularly important to Britain because one in seven of the British subjects belongs to the white race.

I propose to leave Europe again in the middle of August, arriving in India at the end of that month. The line I shall take on my return will depend very much upon the results of my visit to England. Unless the Commission determines to recommend Dominion Status to Parliament and announces its decision to that effect I shall do my best to receive it in India with a boycott as strong as that which met it when it first arrived here."

STILL OPTIMISTIC.

Asked in what directions she would attempt to influence British Labour, Dr. Besant declared:—"I shall do my very best to persuade British Labour that they have made a very serious mistake in the line they have taken and as a very old member of the Party with more than half a century's work for Labour behind me, I think they will listen to me patiently, even if they do not agree. Unless Labour lives up to its oft-repeated declarations in favour of Indian liberty, they cannot expect to remain united and if they are not united there will be small hope of their attaining a majority at the forthcoming general election" Concluding, Dr. Besant observed:—"I am very glad that Pandit Motilal Nehru and myself are agreed that Dominion status is India's immediate object."—A.P.

BOYCOTT ALL FOREIGN CLOTH

THE ROAD TO CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

MR. S. C. BOSE'S APPEAL

AHMEDABAD, May 8.

Addressing a public meeting last night in Manek Chawk Mr. Subash Chandra Bose said that the only criterion of their fitness for freedom was the will to be free which should be roused by an intensive propaganda in the villages. India, he declared, was in a stronger position now than in 1921, while Europe and Great Britain were much weaker economically and politically than in 1921. If Indians took advantage of this opportune moment their progress would be rapid. The beginning that had been made with the boycott of the Simon Commission should be followed by the boycott of British goods. They were ready, he added, to boycott all foreign cloth if the Indian millowners assured them that they would not act as they did during the Swadeshi agitation. Despite the discouraging reports from Mahatma Gandhi he had a lingering hope in the Indian millowners that they would cooperate with the people. The two months' propaganda in Bengal had led the merchants there to cancel their contracts. What would be the effect, he asked, of a campaign carried on throughout the country for twelve months? By organising the country for the boycott of foreign cloth the country would be prepared for civil disobedience. They meant to carry the struggle to the bitterest end if their demans which were reasonable and legitimate were not conceded by England.—A. P.

COMMUNISTS ROUNDED UP

LONDON, May 7.

Cairo.—The police, last night, rounded up Communists. 18 arrests were made mostly of Italians and Greeks who, it is understood, will be deported.—Reuter.

"I SHOULD NOT EXPECT JUSTICE."

CHINOY'S STATEMENT TO MAGISTRATE.

DEAD MEN ON BLACK LIST.

SJT. VALLABHBHAI TAKES UP THE CHALLENGE

(From Our Special Representative).

BARDOLI, May 8.

The hearing of the cases in which Mr. Chimanlal Chhabildas Chinoy was charged for obstruction and threatening to Government servants, in the performance of their duty, that is Jupti work, was concluded to-day, before Mr. E. I. Patel Resident Magistrate. Evidence of some Talatis and Vethias was recorded and the accused pleaded not guilty.

The accused in his written statement said:—

The Mamlatdar of Bardoli has lodged this complaint against me and looking to the evidence, there does not seem any offence committed. So it is not necessary for me to make my defence, but I know that the Mamlatdar complained about this to the District Magistrate. When he came to this Taluka, and after that he gave an interview to the press about the condition of those Talukas and afterwards you are appointed by telegram to dispose of such complaints. Looking at these and other circumstances, I have not tried to make my defence in this case, and I do not see any necessity of doing so. Looking to the circumstances under which you are appointed to this post, I quite realise that I should not expect justice at your hands. So, I will not be grieved by the punishment you may wish to inflict upon me. I will undergo it happily.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till to-morrow. fThe press representatives asked for a copy of the judgment of the case against Mr. Rayshanker, but the Magistrate declining, said there is no provision in law under which press representatives can claim to have it.

BARDOLI

MAHATMA TO VISIT

SURAT, May 7.

It is reported that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Bardoli very soon.—A. P.

BE PREPARED FOR EXILE

MR. PATEL'S MOVING APPEAL

BARDOLI, May 7.

The Secretary of the Satyagraha Publicity Office, Bardoli, writes:—

The Sankri farmers arranged a meeting on the 6th evening where Sjt. Vallabhbhai Patel was invited to address. The whole village with its simple but tasteful decorations—turning the village street into a garden by planning of rows of green flowery boughs and sprinkling of water—presented a picturesque scene.

OUR SIMPLICITY.

In the beginning, Sjt. Jivanji Ranchhodji of Sankri assured the leader on behalf of the farmers of their firmness. He said: "If the Collector Sahib believes that we simple and peaceful villagers who never even obliged the Government to issue a single notice, have been incited to this struggle by outsiders, he is not at all acquainted with the people under his charge and has not seen through our hearts. We admit we are simple people, but in our simplicity we make a claim that we can die for our simple faith in truth."

BE PREPARED FOR EXILE.

Sjt. Vallabhbhai in the course of his speech said: "You ask me to rest, but it is the Government alone that can give me rest in their prison. Till then I must keep awake, for the Government has adopted a policy to excite the population to take to violence. Such an honoured and spotless person like Sjt. Ravishanker falls a victim to official vindictiveness, dumb animals are sold to slaughterers—and all this is got done by our own brethren. It is a pity that some of these Indian officers carry out these things with an amount of enthusiasm. It all causes pain. Soon after the commencement of this one imprisonment, another is being prepared for an equally tried volunteer Sjt. Chimanlal Chinoy, and a third stroke, it is possible, might fall on Sjt. Shivanand, the head volunteer in Valod. But I stand fearless and declare that if they want ten such offerings, they will readily get 15 from me. I was able to send 1,500 to the jail in a far off place like Nagpur, and I can be more confident of my own province. But why does the Government arrest young volunteers? If it thereby wants to disable me by cutting off my wings, let it understand that it is bound to fail, for new wings will grow up in numbers to replace them. That is not a square fight. What after all had Ravishanker done? He merely advised a poor Vethia not to be afraid and do labour unwillingly. But I am here giving the same advice to all the Vethias of the taluka. If any one has truly obstructed the Government for the last three months, it is I. Let them arrest me, that privilege is mine." Sjt. Vallabhbhai exhorted the people "to rise to the occasion, preserve non-violence and make preparations, if need arose, for an exile from an inhuman rule such as is being enforced upon us."

The meeting terminated with fine songs from the village women and with shouts of "Bande Mataram."

DEAD MEN ON BLACK LIST!

The Government has planned to cut off the wings of Sjt. Vallabhbhai. To-day is the turn of Sjt. Chinai, Shivanand and others in Valod are going to be the next victims. Yesterday morning the Police Inspector with a party ran up to Vankaner in a motor bus. They seem to want to rag as many volunteers there as possible. They showed some volunteers to some witnesses they had taken with them and tried to get them identified. The police had on their black list some 40 to 50 names and the great fun of it is that they contain some who have already left this world! After much ado about nothing for 6 hours and selecting a few names out of the list they went back. A few days more, and everything will be out. There is little doubt that whatever measures they take, and whatever charges they bring, the underlying motive is to break the strong band of Vankaner volunteers.

RAVISHANKER DAY.

Some villages in the taluka celebrated the 5th of May as the Ravishanker Day by observing a fast and by burning foreign cloth in his honour.

His friends and admirers from Vatadara of Borsad Taluka, the centre of Ravishanker's activities, have addressed a letter to him regretting their loss by his absence from among them, publicly praying that strength be bestowed on him to pass through his trials and hoping that they would soon find him back amongst them.

HOWRAH MUNICIPAL BYE ELECTION.

CONGRESS PARTY CAPTURES TWO SEATS

CALCUTTA, May 7.

At the bye-election to the Howrah Municipality, held to-day, the Congress Party captured two seats, defeating three Independent candidates. The Congress Party has thus captured 17 of the 20 elected seats. The number of nominated commissioners is ten. The Congress party predominate on the Municipal Board this year.—A. P.

EQUAL FRANCHISE BILL

COMMONS ADOPT THIRD READING

LONDON, May 7.

The House of Commons has adopted the third reading of the Equal Franchise Bill without a division.—Reuter.

It is understood that Sir Francis Humphreys, the British Minister at Kabul, is shortly returning from England to India and will visit Simla in June on his way to Afghanistan.

Mr. A. Johnstone, Engineer-in-Chief, Bally Bridge Construction is on a short visit to Simla for a conference with the Railway Board.

PRINCE CAROL ASKED TO LEAVE ENGLAND.

"WOULD RETURN TO RUMANIA OPENLY"

CHARTERED AEROPLANES DISALLOWED DEPARTURE.

LONDON, May 8.

Prince Carol's movements were followed with close attention by interested British quarters last night. His departure from a survey home early in the evening gave rise to wild rumours until it was discovered that he Madame Lupescu and his host M. Jonescu only proceeded to a London cinema (where the programme included a film "we are all gamblers").

M. Jonescu, inteviewed at one in the morning said that they had been in touch by means of telephone with their friends in Rumania and other places on the Continent. The Prince was ready to return when the country called him, and, if necessary, he would strike.

The Surrey house is strongly guarded by police. It appears that Scotland Yard detectives searched godstone the neighbourhood of Surrey as a result of the information that an aeroplane was concealed there.

PRINCE ASKED TO LEAVE ENGLAND

LONDON, May 8.

Following a conference between the Home Office and the Foreign Office officials, it has been decided to ask Prince Carol to leave England.

"REASONABLE TIME" ALLOWED

PRINCE CAROL INFORMED OF DECISION

LONDON May 7.

An official of Scotland Yard this morning visited the house in Surrey where Prince Carol is staying, and acquainted the Prince with the decision that he must leave England after a "reasonable time" in which to arrange his departure.—Reuter.

NOT WANTED IN ENGLAND

PRINCE CAROL UPSET.

LONDON, May 8.

Prince Carol's Surrey host, M. Jonescu, interviewed by Reuter said, "The impossible has happened. The Prince has got to leave England. The sad news was conveyed to him verbally by Inspector Haynes. No reason was given." He added that after lunching at Savoy to-day Carol intended to see greyhound racing, but he was now too upset to enjoy it. The Prince was surprised and unhappy, and felt his position very keenly.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no question of deporting Carol, but as the activities of the Prince himself and his friends are likely to embarrass Rumania, which is a friendly country, he has been politely informed that his presence in England is no longer welcome.—Reuter.

ULTIMATUM TO COUNCIL OF REGENCY

LONDON, May 8.

Vienna,—According to private advices from Bukharest, the resolution adopted by the Peasants Conference at Albajulia was more drastic than is officially admitted. The resolution empowered the people to use all means to remove the ruling Government and declare that while the Rumanian people were monarchically inclined, they were capable of choosing the form of Government most suited to the interests of the country. The Congress constituted itself into a National Assembly to await the decision of the Council of Regency.—Reuter.

30,000 PEASANTS MARCH TO CAPITAL

NUMEROUS ARRESTS MADE

LONDON May 7.

Berlin.—The German press is obliged to rely mainly on Vienna and Budapest for news of the situation in Rumania where newspapers are subject to severe censorship. Some foreign journalists in Bukharest are reported to have been arrested for attempting to evade censorship.

It is disclosed officially that 30,000 peasants marching to Bukharest from the Congress at Albajulia were persuaded on reaching Fejuch to return to their homes. Some clashes with the gendarmerie occurred at various stations where the peasants tried to entrain without tickets and numerous arrests were made. Otherwise all is quiet.—Reuter.

BHOR ELECTRIFICATION SCHEME

SIR LESLIE WILSON TO INAUGURATE

Replying to the address from the Bhor Municipality, on Tuesday, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson said:—

The Chief Saheb, Members of the Bhor Municipality, Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me, after an interval of three years and a half, to receive again the kind welcome of the Chief of Bhor and of the representatives of his subjects, and I very greatly appreciate the warmth of the reception you have given me to-day.

It is, as you, Chief Saheb, have pointed out, unusual for a Governor of Bombay to visit Bhor more than once during his term of office, but, since I was here last, an important event in the history of the State has taken place, and I was anxious to have an opportunity of coming here and personally congratulating the Chief, within his own State, on the honour that has been conferred upon him by His Majesty the King-Emperor. I wished also to offer my congratulations in person to the people of Bhor, not only upon the distinction conferred upon the State, but upon their good fortune in having as their Ruler, the present Shrimant Pant Sachiv.

The permanent salute of 9 guns which has been recently conferred, is sufficient proof that the Chief's excellent administration of the internal affairs of his State, as well as his loyal and wholehearted co-operation with Government, particularly in the important irrigation scheme which derives its water-supply from the great work at Bhatghar, have been fully appreciated and recognised, not only by the Government of Bombay, but by His Excellency the Viceroy and by His Majesty the King-Emperor. I feel sure that the citizens fully appreciate the work which you gentlemen, often at the sacrifice of considerale time and trouble, are performing for their welfare, and the electric lighting scheme which I have the pleasure of inaugurating to-day is a valuable addition to the amenities of life in your town, for which the Chief Saheb and the Municipality deserve the fullest credit. The convenience of such a system has only to be seen to be realised, and I have little doubt that, in a few years, there will be a great and growing demand for the extension of the system to all the shops and houses in the town.

His Excellency the Governor also opened the Library building which has been erected mainly through the generosity of the Chief himself, aided by the efforts of some of the enlightened people of the State.

LAND REVENUE AMENDMENT BILL.

DEFEAT FOR PUNJAB GOVT.

LAHORE, May 8.

The Government sustained a defeat in the Punjab Legislative Council to-day, when a non-official amendment to Clause Four of the Punjab Land Revenue Amendment Bill, substituting the words "one-fourth" for "one-third" in assessing the estimated money value of net assets was carried by 41 votes to 30, despite Government oppposition. Four hours were devoted to the discussion on this one amendment. Seven Official members took part in the debate, and dwelt upon the land revenue policy of the Government, pointing out that in the Punjab, settlement officers and Government always assessed the net assets favourably to the Zemindars. The fixing of the maximum by the statute would prevent that bond of sympathy between the Zemindars and the settlement officers that had characterised the settlement policy in the Punjab.—A.P.

JOINT CONFERENCE WITH SIMON COMMISSION

PUNJAB MINISTERS TO WITHDRAW ?

LAHORE, May 8.

Although a number of candidates have withdrawn their candidature for election to the Committee of the Legislative Council to participate in the joint conference proposed by the Simon Commission, nothing has been announced officially. There is still time for candidates to carry on consultations, as election takes place day after to-morrow. It is understood the names of the candidates who have withdrawn will be available by 4 p.m. to-morrow. Lobby talks indicated that the Ministers would probably withdraw their nominations, and ultimately the Committee would consist of three Mahomedans, two Hindus and one Sikh and one European. Attempts are being made to elect the seven representatives unanimously.—A.P.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived at Simla on Sunday.

Mr. C. O, Ramfry, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Calcutta, will act as Judge of the Calcutta High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Buckland.

His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hailey visited the new power station of the Lahore Electric Supply Company at Shahdara, and later attended an at home given in their honour by the Chairman and directors of the company.

CHARKHA FOR WORKERS' RESCUE.

AN APPEAL TO CONGRESS LEADERS.

SPECIAL CORPORATION MEETING REQUISITIONED

TO CONSIDER STRIKE SITUATION

The strikers and their leaders were jubilant on Tuesday for their victory in securing from the Commissioner of Police their right of pickketing the mills. They demonstrated their joy at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi which is the head quarters of the strikers to exchange views every day. Early in the morning Mr. Mirajker, the captain of the volunteers started from Poibawdy with a party of volunteers to post them for picketting from Byculla to Dadar. He covered the following twenty-four mills which are situate at De Lisle Road, Fergusson Road, Byculla, Dadar, Parel and Tulsi Pipe Road, viz: (1) Tata, (2) Gold Mohur, (3) Kohinoor, (4) Spring (5) Kasturchand, (6) Ruby, (7) Standard, (8) Century1, (9) Century 2, (10) and (11) Pearl, (12) Globe, (13) Currimbhoy, (14) Mathradas, (15) Pralhad, (16) Fazalbhoy, (17) Jamshed, (18) Dawn, (19) Union, (20) Crown, (21) Elphinstone (22) David, (23) Bombay Dyeing and (24) Textile. The officers were placed to follow these volunteers and Mr. Mirajker gave an occasional round to see that no untoward incident occurred.

APPEAL FOR CHARKHAS.

A mass meeting was held at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi in the morning where speeches were delivered by different leaders. An appeal was made to the leaders of the Indian National Congress to supply 'charkhas' free of charge to the strikers in their villages so that they may earn their livelihood by spinning at home. Mr. Alwe said in spite of the Commissioner of Police defying the leaders he had to come down from his high horse and allow the leaders to picket the mills. Twenty-four mills were picketed that day and many more would be picketed in the course of the week till they succeeded in stopping oil men, firemen, clerks and others who went to work. The leaders were in need of volunteers as all the mills in the city were to be picketed and those who desired to become volunteers should give their names to the Strike Committee. The millowners had not come to any decision and the only way to bring them to a decision was for the strikers to remain firm.

He then appealed to the Indian National Congress leaders to supply the strikers with "charkha" to work in their villages. If they earned only three annas a day in the villages it would be more than sufficient for their maintenance. He received about two hundred letters every day enquiring as to when the strike would end. He replied to his enquirers there instead of telling them individually that strike would end soon if they remained firm.

WORKERS' TRIUMPH.

Mr. Mirajker said the Commissioner was obstinate and would not allow picketting. But it was a great triumph of the strikers that Commissioner had climbed down. It was a great achievement of the strikers. Picketting was legal and righteous and Commissioner had no right to interfere. Many clerks and oilmen and others did not go to mills that day owing to picketting. Apart from the volunteers the strikers should go to the chawls and tell the men not to go to work.

Mr. Nimbker said that the Commissioner was sitting on the high horse and would not allow the strikers to picket the mills. The horse of the Commissioner sprained one of its legs and the Commissioner had to get down and make peace with the strikers. The tramways, railways, docks, mills and municipal workmen were now controlled by the strike leaders and if Commissioner and the Millowners did not come round, no trams would run in Bombay. Docks would be empty and no one would carry baggages and luggage, trains would be stopped, municipal workers would sit at home and no one would sweep the streets, and the appearance of Bombay would be like a big war camp.

The millowners were deliberately starving the strikers but it was better to go to jail and die than be slaves of the millowners.

He then advised the people to go to their villages and promised them to send some money to the villages by raising relief funds through the columns of newspapers.

BETTER TO REMAIN FIRM.

Mr. Asavle began by saying that that was the first occasion after the strike, that he came to address them. It was his great desire that there should be only one committee and he was glad that his wishes were satisfied. He was sorry that people were starving. He did not believe that millowners did not make profit. The fact was that millowners did not produce cloth according to the requirement of the country and that was the reason why there was a large stock lying idle with them. Even the Tariff Board had blamed the millowners to some extent for not running the mills in a business like way. The millowners wanted each operative to work for two and three men but did not pay him sufficient for his food and clothing. It was better for them now to remain firm. Formerly they used to have food and clothing when they went to work. Now they were starving. It was better for them to take rice and water and remain firm than go to work. They need not be afraid of losing their work. There was no body to take their places. Those who were too poor to go home, he said, would be helped from the funds of 1925.. He was glad that picketing was started.

Mr. Jhabvala said they achieved success because extremists and moderates had become one. If Asavle and Joshi remained "changla" (wise) like this they would end the strike in eight days. By eight days he meant "lavkar" (soon). And if they wanted to bring about an end of the strike they should go to their villages soon. Those who had no money would be helped by the Strike Committee.

He then read from a copy of the "Indian Textile Journal" that the profits of the millowners in 1927 was more than 1926. In 1927 Wadia made a profit of Rs. 31 lakhs, Century 11, Colaba Land 1 1-2, David 3, Swan 5, Sassoon 24, Finlay 7 1-2, Kohinoor 7, Meyer 6 and Moon 4 1-2 lakhs. He asked if the millowners were earning lakhs of rupees why should they not give to the poor workmen.

Mr. Bradley said on Monday something had occurred as far as the Commissioner was concerned. On Saturday Mr. Munavar interviewed Commissioner and asked him to allow picketting. The Commissioner refused. On Monday the Commissioner had climbed down. On Saturday the "Evening News" said the pickets had climbed down but it said nothing of the Commissioner's climbing down. The Commissioner climbed down because the strikers showed a firm spirit and were prepared to vindicate their right to picker. The strikers had the right kind of spirit and if they vindicated that spirit they would win in the end.

MILL OWNERS STILL UNDECIDED

The Committee of the Mill-owners' Association again met on Tuesday, and after two hours' discussion adjourned till to-day (Wednesday) without coming to a definite conclusion. It is expected that they would come to some conclusion next week. In the meantime, they have decided to send an acknowledgment to the Strike Committee stating that their demands are under consideration.

SPECIAL CORPORATION MEETING REQUISITIONED

Dr. Choksey and other Corporators have sent a requisition to the President to call a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the following proposition:—

"That a Deputation of the Corporation (to be named at the meeting) do wait upon His Excellency the Governor and lay before him the gravity of the situation of the mill-strike and the anxiety of the Corporation for the disastrous consequences to the City if the strike continue longer.

"2. That the Deputation be requested to place before His Excellency the following resolutions:—

(1) That Government should provide relief and open relief works for the strikers.

(2) That Government should arrange for repatriation of the strikers free over the G.I.P. Railway and at nominal fares over other routes.

(3) That no Military nor Police aid be given to the Mill Agents in their efforts to break the strike.

(4) That all liquor shops be closed in the mill areas pending the settlement of the strike.

(5) That Government should appoint a Conciliation Board at the earliest possible opportunity."

SHOLAPUR LABOUR UNION

STRIKERS' GRIEVANCES FORMULATED

SHOLAPUR, May 8.

About one thousand workers have joined the Labour Union. The strikers' grievances have now been formulated and were placed before a meeting of strikers this morning. They will next be communicated to the mill management. A meeting of all workers in the local mills has been called for to-night to strengthen the Union.—A.P.

EDUCATION OF "UNTOUCHABLES"

DEMAND FOR A CRORE OF RUPEES.

LALAJI TO MOVE RESOLUTION IN ASSEMBLY

LAHORE, May 8.

Lala Lajpatrai has given notice that he will move at the next session of the Legislative Assembly resolutions recommending the establishment at Delhi of a First Class College for Indian girls and for provision of a crore of rupees for the education of Untouchables. He will urge that the sanction of the Secretary of State be obtained for the allocation of this amount from the Central funds.

Lala Lajpatrai will also put questions asking what classes are considered depressed besides the Untouchables and what steps are being taken to enrol Indians in the consular services of the Empire.

He wil further ask whether Government are aware that Indian tourists and traders are subjected to a great deal of annoyance and humiliation throughout the world owing to the lack of Indian consular officers.—A. P.

SENSATION IN BHOPAL

APPEAL AGAINST HIGH COURT DECREE

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, May 8.

The Judicial Council of His Highness the Ruler of Bhopal has been engaged since yesterday in hearing the civil appeal against the judgment and decree of the High Court in a case valued at one crore of rupees between Sethani Gulabkurbai, widow of the adopted son of the plaintiff (appellant), and Sethani Harkurbai, the adopted mother and manager of the Court of Wards, Bhopal, defendans (respondents). This case which has been going on for the last eight years is now in its final stage and has created a great deal of sensation in legal circles here. Sir Abdur Rahim of Calcutta is appearing for the appellant and Mr. A. M. Khwaja, Barrister-at-Law, of Allahabad, for the respondents. Both sides appear to be very hopeful about the ultimat eresult of this appeal. What advice the Judicial Council will tender to His Highness in the case is, however, a matter of considerable speculation between the contending parties as is clear by the precence in the Court room of a large number of Seths and Sowcars as interested partisans.

TOWARDS A SETTLEMENT

HOWRAH STRIKERS TO CONFER WITH RLY. OFFICERS

CALCUTTA, May 8.

As already indicated, a Conference that may lead to a settlement of the dispute between the East Indian Railway and the Howrah strikers will be held at the Railway Company's offices in Calcutta to-morrow. The Conference was decided upon as the outcome of a meeting held yesterday at the Circuit House at which the Additional District Magistrate, Howrah with the Superntendent of Police and the Sub-Divisional Officer met the Secretary of the Labour Union and other strike leaders. The demands of the strikers were discussed and it was stated that they were prepared to accept a minimum wage of sixteen rupees and annual increments of ten per cent. These demands were originally thirty rupees and twenty-five per cent. If nothing results from to-morrow's Conference with the Agent, the strikers state that their original determination to offer Satyagraha in bodies of two thousand in the vicinity of the Court will be carried out.

Two thousand strikers at the Ludlow Jute Mill have returned to work.—A. P.

HAPPY RESULT OF CONFERENCE

STRIKERS' SATYAGRAHA AT COURT ABANDONED

CALCUTTA, May 7.

Satyagraha, which the Lillooah strikers proposed to offer at the Howrah Court to-day, was abandoned as a result of a conference arranged by the District Magistrate between the Secretary of the Labour Union and the additional District Magistrate. Elaborate police arrangements had been made at the Court. It is understood that the strikers will wait on the Agent in deputation on Wednesday.—A. P.

STRIKE AT AMBERNATH MATCH FACTORY

1,400 WORKERS IDLE

LABOUR UNION FORMED

Since the 1st instant, the Match Factory at Ambernath which is owned by a Swedish Company called the Western India Match Company Ltd., has been closed down owing to the strike of the workmen. It is alleged by the strikers that the piece work rates have been recently reduced by the proprietors which resulted in the dimunition of their wages, that the workmen are fined inordinately even when they are not at fault, that there are frequent accidents in the factory and those who meet with accidents in the course of their employment are not properly cared for and the proper compensation due to them under the Indian Workmen's Compensation Act is not paid to them and also that a workman is forced to resume work in the factory even before he has sufficiently recovered from the effects of an accident. The workmen also demand an annual bonus equal to each worker's average monthly wages.

Some of the strikers who live in the quarters provided by the Company for its employees have been asked to quit. The strikers also complain that though they are behaving peacefully, they are receiving too much attention of the local Police The workers are standing firm in spite of strenuous efforts to divide their ranks.

LABOUR UNION FORMED.

On the 4th instant the strikers held a public meeting at Ambernath under the presidency of Mr. S. K. Bole, M.L.C., who had been specially invited from Bombay. The meeting was addressed by the Chairman, Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, Mr. Godse, a Trade Union worker at Kurla, and Messrs. M. Y. Feiey Noor Alli and A. U. Khan amongst others. A resolution was passed forming a Union called the Ambernath Labour Union, with Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A., as President, Mr. S. K. Bole as a Vice-President, and Mr. G. N. Sahasrabudhe, B.A., as Secretary and Treasurer. As soon as the preliminaries are over, the Union will be duly registered under the Trade Union Registration Act, and it is hoped the Union will be found extremely useful not only in getting the grievances of the workmen redressed from time to time, but also in avoiding unnecessary strikes and lockouts, thus ultimately proving beneficial to both employees and employers. Efforts for the amicable settlement of the present industrial dispute at Ambernath are in contemplation.

KING AMANULLAH AND SOVIET.

NO TREATY PROPOSED

LONDON, May 7.

Moscow.—It is officially stated that reports published abroad that King Amanullah has refused to enter into military alliance with Russia are untrue. "The King neither accepted nor rejected any such project seeing it was never proposed."—Reuter.

BOYCOTT OF SIMON SHOW

COUNCIL'S VOTERS SUPPORT TO BE SOLICITED

LAHORE May 7.

The Punjab Congress Committee has decided not to forward to the All-India Congress Committee the recommendations made by the Amritsar Conference regarding change in the Congress creed.

The Committee has also resolved to secure signatures of the voters of the Punjab Legislative Council to support the boycott of the Simon Commission—A. P.

THE FELLOWSHIP SCHOOL.

The School is closed for the summer holidays and reopens on the 6th June at its new premises (China Bag, Girgaon Back Road).

The School is recognised by the Department and has three departments—the Montessori, Primary and Secondary. The Montessori department takes in children from the age of 2-1/2. The school teaches, this year, upto Standard VI, Standard VII will be opened next year preparing students for the S. L. C. Examination of the Bombay University.

For the convenience of students the school will run a bus of its own.

As only a limited number of students are admitted to each class, please apply for admission early. The office will remain open on all week days between 9 and 11 a.m. at China Bag. Further particulars can be had from:—

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Mr. Bhimji K. Chotai, Sub-Engineer, P. W. D. Sub-Divisional Officer, (Kathiawar) Una, writes on 20-10-1926—"I have tried many Astrologers both native and Europeans but I have found your work as the best of all." Apply to :—

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'GOVERNMENT'S PARTIALITY TO BRITISH INTERESTS"

INJ USTICE TO INDIAN INDUSTRY

MR WATCHAND'S SPEECH AT MAHARASHTRA CHAMBER

We publish below some extracts from the speech of Mr. Walchand Hirachand, President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, at its Second Quarterly Meeting held on Saturday, the 5th May, 1928.

"The Chamber has made one important suggestion in connection with the industrial development of this country in time to come. It is to the effect that at least three-fourths of the capital and management should be in Indian hands. Otherwise foreigners will start industries in this country both capital and management will be non-Indian and there will be no scope for Indian intelligence in them. And yet these industries may claim the benefits of protection which means ultimately more burden on taxpayers on the ground of their being Indian industries, when as a matter of fact they are Indian only because of their geographical location. This is certainly not in national interst."

PROPOSALS TO ROADS COMMITTEE.

The chamber has placed its views before the Roads Committee appointed by the Government of India. We have proposed that the rural road-construction should be taken up first with a view to linking up villages with Taluka towns and Bazar places and that rural road-making should have pregedence over immediate further improvement of the already existing first class roads. It is necessary to link up villages with Tauka towns and Bazar places with a view to make available as far as possible all the year round communications in rural India, which has so far suffered much economically and in other ways on account of proper communications. Villages have remained outside the pale of modern civilization. Government have so far constructed certain biw trunk roads and maintained them in perfect order to ensure the convenience of their administration and the quick movements and disposition of the military forces when necessary, but the rural communications have comparatively remained neglected all along. We have also proposed the removal of all tolls from the roads. The money that will be required for this purpose can be raised by a tax on Petrol and even by raising a loan within the limits of the proceeds of this tax.

CHAMBER AND THE SIMON COMMISSION.

Merchants are generally a peace-loving class, happy when there is good business and no commotion of any kind, a class on the whole not taking part in politics. It is not, to my mind, however possible for or to the interest of the mercantile community, it being an important class, to keep itself aloof from things that affect the course of political events in the country. It will have, on important occasions, to join hands with the other classes in matters political. I believe, we have to-day come to an important stage in the political evolution of this great country. It is obvious that the Statutory Commission and its work will have far-reaching effects. The Chamber has therefore, thought over the subject and boldly expressed its opinion and it differs but little from the line of thought and action

PARTIALITY TO BRITISH INTERESTS.

Government in this country, as also those who are always used to seeing things from the Government's point of view, take great umbrage if somebody charges it with partiality to British interests and neglect of Indian interests. But it is a fact that this charge is well founded, the latest and most recent example being the Oil-Inquiry ordered by Government. Many a new industry has been started in this country during the past quarter of a century. Many of them holding all the promise for the future, are in infancy to-day, and are crying for some measure of protection. The protection which they find it so difficult to get after a good deal of effect, is so easy, to obtain for the rich British Oil industry in this country,...an industry whose capital and management are almost wholly British and wherein Indian intelligence has no scope whatever.

OIL INDUSTRY AND PROTECTION.

The Oil industry is not threatened with extinction. The only calamity that can possibly befall the British oil interests in India, is that they may have to rest satisfied with lesser profits than hitherto this being due more to their having initiated the war than to the availability in the Indian market of the better-refined and less-priced oil from the Russian fields imported by the Standard Oil Co. of New York. What the British oil interests want to do is to secure in this country if possible the same high profits of the good old days even in these times of all round economic depression. The moment they approached the Govrnment in this country, it hastened to their help and ordered this precipitate inquiry by the Tariff Board, with a view to benefit the British oil interests at the expense of the Indians. I take this opportunity to solemnly protest against the injustice that is being done to the people of this country. The Indian people will be gainers to the extent of about four crores of rupees annually on account of this oil rate-war. But the Government which calls itself a civilised and paternal Government is unjustly trying, to deprive this country of this benefit. Ridiculously enough it is asserted in their representation to Government by the British oil Companies that for political objects or for financial reasons with political objects the Soviet Government is trying to throw this cheap oil on the markets of Europe and Asia, ignoring the claims of the comfort and the economic welfare of its nationals.

CHAMBER'S ACTIVITIES.

Due to the arrangements of the ew platforms on the Victoria Terminus Station, the 3rd class passengers have to suffer a lot in that they have to go a very great distance and also to pay much more than before for carrying their luggage. The Chamber has inquired of the G. I. P. Railway, pointing out the 3rd class passengers' difficulty if it is proposed to provide waiting room accommodation and booking arrangements for them in the new buildings. The same way the Chamber has written to the G. I. P. Railway authorities and it is trying to have better goods-shed arrangement in the proposed new Sholapur Station.

The Chamber is considering the question of standardisation of weights and measures —a system of uniform weights and measures throughout this country.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST.

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: TAURUS.

If to-day is your birthday Lord bless the soul of your parents who laboured night and midday to bring you first, and, later on, to bring you up, in this accursed world of ours and yours and his also hers and theirs and everybody else's). Though the Lord Almighty in the moment of His supreme Large-heartedness has created the world He himself cannot run the whole show (as the Downing Street junkers having created the Simon Tamasha cannot themselves run it, but had to leave it to the good sense of the best legal talent, supposedly of Britain:—Britain has made a very sorry, poor, miserable show of its legal brains by the unhappy choice, rather the unhappy restriction on the choice). The Creator has to depend on his accredited Agents in this world and you are one of the fortunate few, so rejoice, ye mortal. A special compartment is reserved for you in the other world.

The Income-tax Office is run on the fat tax generous men (and if you are a women haggling women) like you "nolens bin volens", that is willingly or unwillingly, pay. Most of your wealth is not of your making. It is due to the sweat of your father who himself got the unearned increments from the perspiration of his father, that is, your grandfather. You believe in communal charity only at the most. Charity, you state must begin at home and must end there, or at the most in the community only. When pressed to give some thing for the welfare of the public at large you will say "what have the public done for me?". And you are more or less right. The public have done nothing for you, except to defame slander and malign you. You will leave behind you a lot of wealth a considerable portion of which will go to the lot of Sinhas and Simons of the Courts of Law.

IBN SAUD AT JEDDAH

TO CONFER WITH SIR G. CLAYTON

LONDON, May 7.

Jeddah.—Ibn Saud has arrived here. He is leaving for Mecca this evening and will return to-morrow to meet Sir Gilbert Clayton.—Reuter.

TRANS-PERSIAN RY. AND IRAQ

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, Sir Robert Thomas asked whether the Iraq Government had proposed to the Persian Government to connect the projected trans-Persian railway with the port of Basra.

Mr. Amery replied that he was not aware whether the Persian Government had raised the question.—Reuter.

OIL MINERAL CONCESSIONS

KING AMANULLA CONCLUDES CONTRACT WITH AMERICAN FINANCIER

LONDON, May 8.

New York.—A group of American financiers recently concluded a contract with King Amanullah in Paris in connection with important oil mineral concessions in Afghanistan which the concessionaires will handle for a long term of years and, thereafter, return the properties to Government.—Reuter.

Thomas Bear & Sons (India), Ltd. (*Incorporated in England*). H/2260

BASLE MISSION CO. & GOLD COAST PROPERTIES

MR AMERY MAKES STATEMENT ON SETTLEMENT

LONDON, May 7.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Amery made a statement with regard to the settlement with the Basle Mission Company regarding their Gold Coast properties He said that the settlement included repayment of the original share capital with accrued interest plus the payment of £2,50,000 from Colonial Funds in respect of the remaining cash and other liquid assets which had been squestrated. The Company would adhere to the practice of devoting a substantial portion of their profits to philanthropic purpose, giving full regard to the needs of the Gold Coast Colony on the scale not less than that followed in the past. The solution would prevent ten years' work of the Commonwealth Trust being wasted and he hoped it would enable it to earn such profits as would result in substantial benefactions to the Missionary and Educational work in the Gold Coast Colony.—Reuter.

A MONOPLANE CRASH

OCCUPANT UNHURT

LONDON, May 7.

News has been received in London that the Wing-Commander Manning who is making a solo flight from Britain to Australia crashed at Homs, but was not hurt.

(A London message of 23rd April last stated as under:—"Wing Commander Manning of the Royal Air Force took off from Lympne aerodrome at half past five this morning on his lone flight to Australia in a small 35 horsepower monoplane.")

RAMMED AGAINST STEAMER.

New York—A later message says Navesink rammed against a cargo steamer. —Reuter.

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CALCUTTA.

DREDGER OVERTURNS

19 OF THE CREW MISSING

LONDON, May 7.

New York.—The Government Dredger "Navesink," working in the channel off Station Island overturned and 19 of the crew are missing.—Reuter.

NEW CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVT. OF PALESTINE.

LONDON, May 7.

The Colonial Office announces that Mr. H. C. Luke, Colonial Secretary of Sierra Leone, has been appointed Chief Secretary of the Government of Palestine in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Symes, who has been appointed Resident and Commander-in-Cheif of Aden.—Reuter.

Ten persons are reported to have lost their lives as the result of a fire caused by fireworks at a marriage party in a village in the Rawalpindi district.—A. P.

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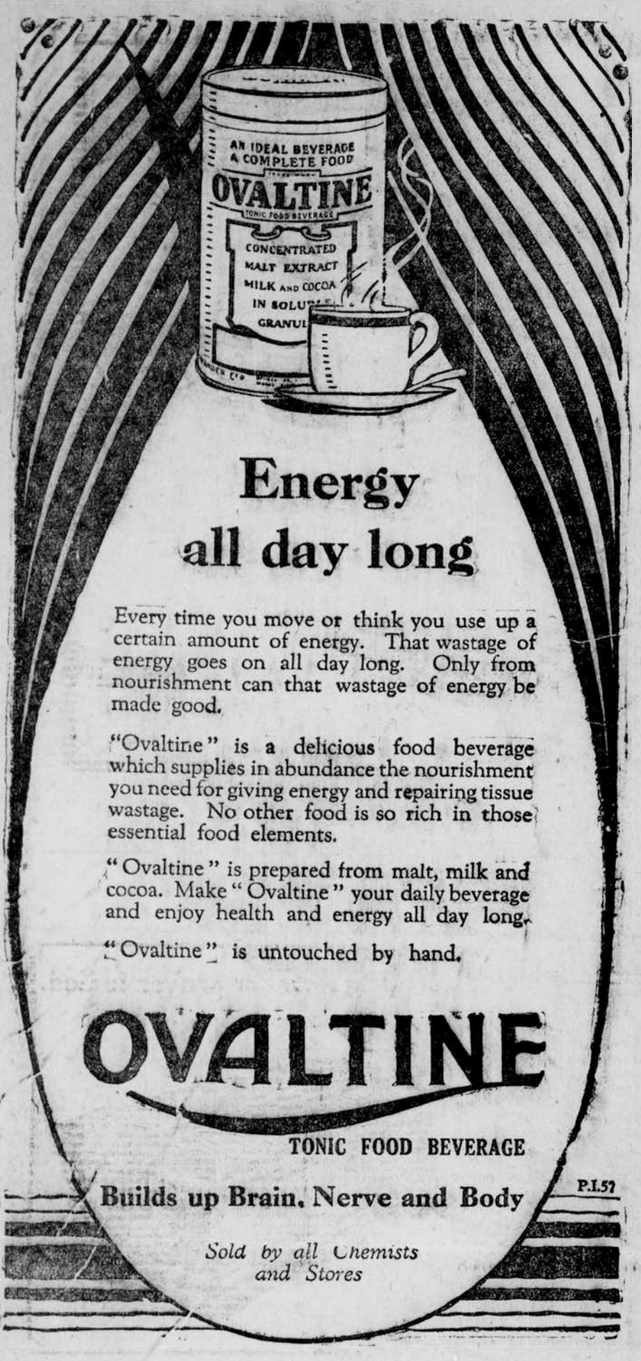

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INDIAN LABOUR IN MALAYA

QUESTION OF "STANDARD WAGES."

EXPORT RESTRICTION AND FALL IN RUBBER PRICES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malaya States) April 15.

The Wealth of Malaya mostly depends upon the production of rubber and unfortunately there is a crisis in the industry at present, partly because of the fall in the prices and partly due to the existence of 'restriction' on exports. The planting community of Malaya has been voicing for the last several months the urgency to abolish 'restriction' to avoid a slump, but was disappointed when Mr. Baldwin in Easter Week announced that the restriction would continue till November next. Malaya recieved the premier's statement with much displeasure. Some local Newspapers describe it as 'Brutal' and 'Bombshell.' Ceylon too is subjected to this sort of 'restriction' and news is current here that the Estates there have ordered full tapping.

The prices of Rubber have gone much down under unexpected circumstances. When writing the Singapore market maintains a low price of 34 a pound and this is the lowest price for which the commodity was sold ever since 1922 when Malaya was experiencing a serious turn in the Industry.

'STANDARD WAGES' FOR INDIAN "COOLIES."

On Estates, the Indian coolie gets his wages according to the work he turns out daily, but this system is quite unfair when compared to the labourer's lot in neighbouring countries. There are even so many disabilities on the way of the Indian coolie maintaining a decent living, effecting some savings. For instance, the labourer on most days suffers from malaria which is still prevalent in the rural sides or the trees do not yield sufficient latex in certain months of the year due to climatical changes. At such times, the labourer is not liable to get atleast a little remuneration that would meet his living costs. These claims were voiced by the present agent to the Government of India upon whose recommendation a committee was appointed to enquire into these affairs. The Committee, as a result of its inquiry, presented a report to the Labour department of the F. M. S. Government, recommending a 'Standard Wages' system. The committee desired to recommend that the male labourer was to get a standard wage of 50c a day and a female 40c. Somehow or other this decision was not opposed by the planting community until late and now the planters are making every effort to see that this standard wage system does not come into regulation. As an excuse the planters allege that they are under-going serious troubles in the Industry and this necessarily puts them in a position to set aside the committee's recommendations for the time being. This "Standard wages system is to be in force from June this year and meanwhile the Labour Department is urged not to accept the committee's proposals. Nor is this all. Some local planter's have even went so far as to threaten that the Indian labour would be replaced by 'Chinese'. One thing reminds me and that, that if not for the Indian labour Malay's prosperity is something that might yet be imagined. This remark I am sure can hardly be denied even by a planter holding anti-Indian sentiments. It is expected that the question would reach the Federal Council which is meeting on the 11th June.

MAJOR ORMSBY GORE'S VISIT.

Major Ormsby Gore, the Under-Secretary of State for Colonies is at present touring Malay a on an official visit with a member of the colonial Office Staff and the Secretary of the Research Grants Committee of the Empire Marketing Board. On arrival in Penang he left for Kedah by motor where he paid a visit to some educational institutions at Alor Star. He arrived at Ipoh on the 11th inst. after sharing the hospitality of the Sultan of Perak at Kuala Kangsar who treated the guest of honour on a grand scale. Contrary to what Reuter cabled some time back regarding the objects of the Colonial Under-Secretary's visit he made a pronouncement on Rubber and 'Restriction' from the view point of a Londoner interested in Malayan affairs. This was at the banquet given by the British Resident of Perak at Ipoh. Explaining the objects of his visit briefly the under Secretary for Colonies said that he had come out purely to learn what was going on in order that, when he went Home, he would know something about Malaya and the various races who lived in Malaya, and what people were thinking and saying in this part of the Empire.

He hopes to complete a four week's stay in Malaya whence he will go to The Dutch East Indies with a view to acquint himself with the problem of the Dutch rubber grower's attitude in the present crisis. On his return from Java he will go to Ceylon via Penang.

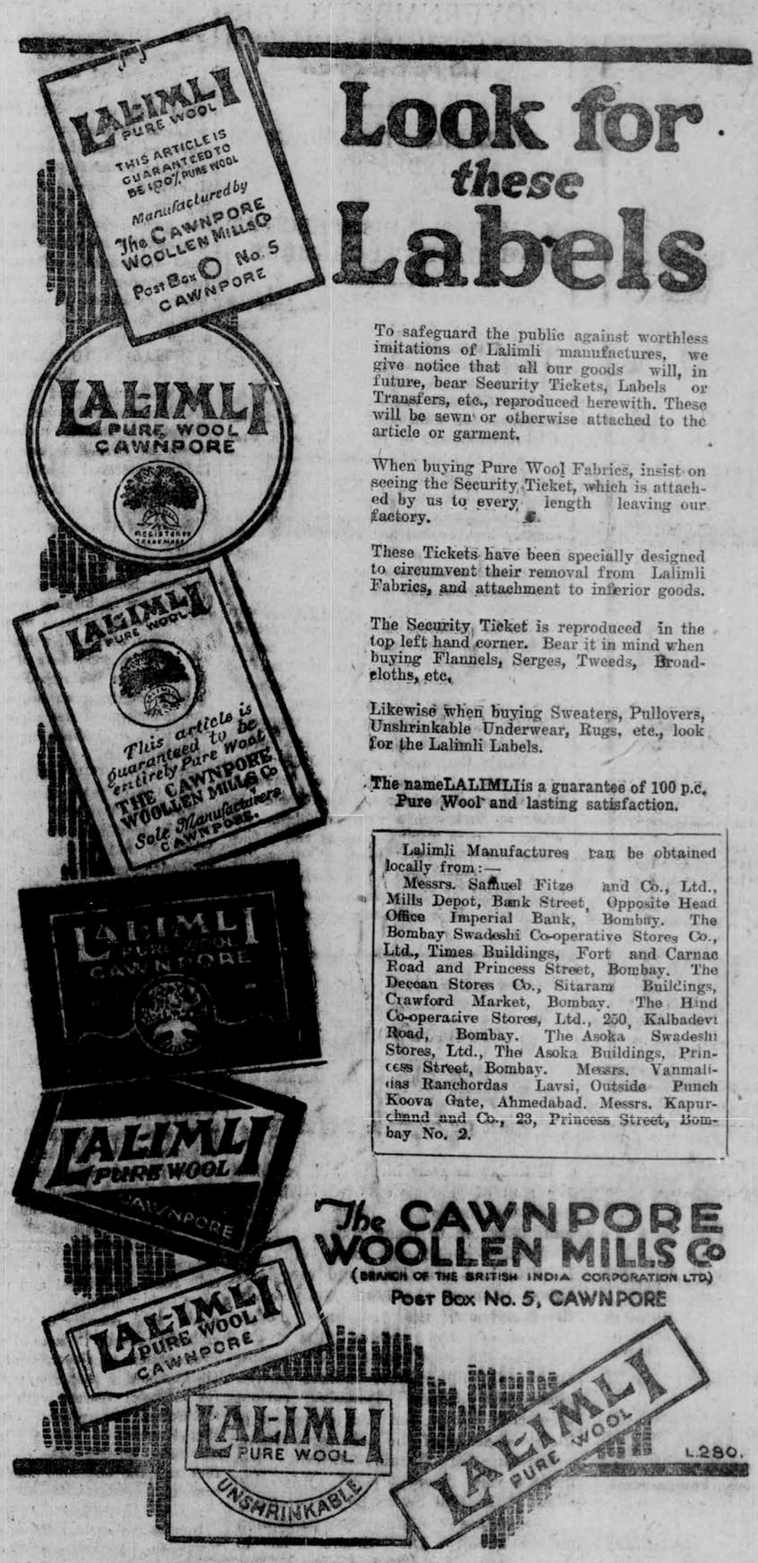
CHINESE DIPLOMATIC MISSION.

The Chinese Diplomatic mission which passed Malaya in February this year has been called back by the Nanking Government, writes the Shanghai correspondent of "The Fookien Times". Prominent Chinese leaders interviewed as to the reasons that actuated for sending such an immediate call merely said that the Nanking Government badly needed their services. The Deputation is at present in Turkey. It is stated that Dr. Wu, the leader of the deputation said in Manila when he was there that he wished to make a close study of the Government in Kemalist Turkey and its organization, at Angora. Messages received at Shanghi show that the Deputation was well received by Mustapha Kemal Pasha. It is also understood that the members of the deputation mostly ex-officials will resume their previous offices on arrival which is expected at the end of this month.

MALAYA EMIGRATION.

The Government of India in a despatch to the Controller of Labour (F. M. S.) says that the former has sanctioned the exemption of Malaya from the operation of Emigration rule 23 for a further period of six months from 1st April 1928. Rule 23 is as follows.—"Men who are unmarried or unaccompanied by their wives shall not be assisted to emigrate to any one country in any one year to a number exceeding one in five of the total number of persons so assisted."

In the month of March 1928, 1210 adults and 286 minors arrived in this country from The Madras Presidency and as to departures the numbers are 7935 and 186 respectively. These figures are supplied by the Travelling Inspectors of The Emigration Department.



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MENACE TO INDIAN MATCH INDUSTRY.

Continued from page 6.

forelock, and allow themselves to drift as now, the Indian factories will become extinct at no distant date, the more resourceful among them only lingering to follow the lesser ones in succession.

HOW TO AVERT THE DISASTER.

What is the way to avert this disaster, to prevent all the energy and the enterprise hitherto spent going to waste and India failling into Swedish hands wholly for matches?

It is not by begging the Tariff Board or the Government that help can be obtained and utter extinction averted.

The remedy lies only one way, and it is by unity and co-operation among the Indian factories and by incessant appeal to the people of the country.

Just as India fell a prey to the East India Company by internecine quarrels so also the factories will betray themselves and the country's industry into Swedish hands if they do not utterly drive away the spirit of rivalry amongst themselves. The bigger factories must view the smaller ones with active sympathy and all must join on a common platform to find out a way for protecting their lives against the common menace. The question of individual profit must be subordnated to the permanent good of the nation and the placing of the industry on a strong and unshakable basis.

It would not be difficult to find in the ranks of Indian match industrialists men of capacity and organising talents to formulate a scheme whereby, by joint and united action it is made a point of national honour that no Indian factory is allowed to die for want of support until such time as India attains full political powers.

After organising themselves into a body solemnly determined to stand by each other the Indian factory-owners should create a central All-India Organisation for the carrying of the work. This can be done by the creation of what may be called the Indian Matches Committee and the Indian Central Match Factory Protection Fund Limited with their head office in Bombay and a branch in Calcutta.

WANTED CONCERTED ACTION.

It would not be difficult for this committee if they show sufficient earnestness and driving force to find a substantial fund for the carrying on of business for the supply of raw material from foreign countries—Sweden excluded—for match making requirements. A single contract for every variety of goods for the whole of India may be entered into with suppliers in Japan, Germany, Austria, and Czecho-Slovakia with much advantage to ourselves. The committee can also arrange for expert technical advice and the employment of travelling experts.

In all matters affecting the industry the committee will frame a uniform set of rules for guidance and in the question of foreign relations whether it be the negotiation for purchases from other countries or addressing the Government on any matter of importance the committee will act as one man on behalf of all the factories. They will further receive periodical reports from factories and also periodically examine the financial position of each factory and advance monetary help where necessary. They may also try and establish auxiliary work houses such as label printing works for the convenience of all the factories. In the matter of production and sales and all other vital questions the decision of the committee will be final and binding on all producers and their selling agents.

With such an iron discipline binding its component parts it is impossible that the awakened indigenous industry will succumb if the other and equally important item of the remedy, viz. the appeal to the people is satisfactorily handled and carried ont.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

We have to approach the people of the country and tell them our tale. "Sons and daughters of India, the Indian match industry is in danger of being wiped out by ruthless foreign competition. The Government of India will not help us to live. You are our only hope, and to you we now turn as to brothers and sisters for help. If you will help us we will live and the industry will be saved for the motherland. You must make it your duty to buy only such and such brands as are notified by the Indian Central Matches Committee as genuinely Indian, and not the others however cheap or glossy they may appear. The pie or two you may have to pay us more now for a dozen is money that is really saved for the nation, but the foreign producer by means of cheaper prices at present will kill us in the long run and get hold of the entire market and will be free to knock out the best price from us all in the future. Help us, protect us."

Such a propaganda, if earnestly and incessantly carried on, will have a sure and telling effect in short time. Leaflets must be distributed broadcast and special appeals made to the daughters of India not to use the brand of the foreigner. Leaflets must reach every nook and corner of India. Every pan shop in the country must have a copy to give to every smoker, and no pains must be spared to reach even traveller in the train. Boys with placards must carry the message with suitable designs and paintings of brands in the streets of big cities as for Wrigley's Chewing Gum. The intensity of the Propaganda must be such as the make the protection of Indian Match Industry the topic in railway trains and in houses and teashop.

We appeal to the highest national instinct, the instinct of patriotism and self-preservation and it is certain that in a very short time the shaft will hit the target. If the boycott of foreign goods is practicable in respect of any single commodity without much effort it is in regard to matches. The measure of sacrice involved on the part of the purchaser is reduced to a minimum. There is no question of taste or fashion. The masses have only to be told and they will soon see the wisdom and utility of helping the country's industry.

Such a propaganda cannot be deemed objectionable on any grounds and we have absolute right of appeal to our countrymen. The whole thing is a peaceful attempt, appeal and persuasion. The intensity of the propaganda will naturally tend to inculcate in the dealer a sense of shame in selling the foreigner's goods. Special provision may be made by the committee to enlist the services of Indians hitherto in the foreigner's service in the match business who may choose to leave from patriotic motives.

It will be sufficient if propaganda is incessant and intense for the first six months or one year, and when our people once get it into their heads they will stick to it.

Men with undying faith in the justice of our cause and our ultimate success must be employed in the propoganda departure.

When our activity becomes a fact and attains a tangible state of popularity the matter may be placed before the Indian National leaders with whose moral support the masses may be reached more successfully. In due time in December December of this year the whole question may be submitted to the Indian National Congress for due deliberation and vigorous action on a more extensive scale. After such an intense agitation the Government also will have to consider how long it is right to deny the country's factories the right of protection.

Thea measure of the right of the Indian Match factories to live will have to be judged by the measure of self-help they muster and bring into play, and if we are not capable of energetic action on the lines adumbrated above, it is far better to close our factories now and leave the way open for the Swedish people than continue a lingering existence and die with the stigma of defeat.

May we work hard and prosper by the grace of Providence.

Wonderful Talisman.

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MUSIC TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

PLEA FOR CULTURAL EDUCATION

(From Our Correspondent).

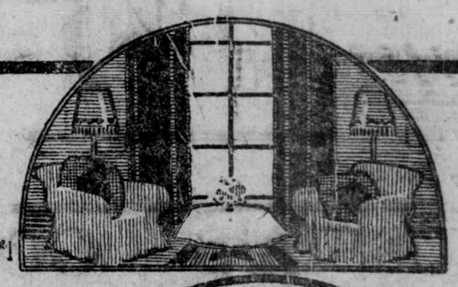
NASIK, May 7.

The first Teachers' Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held here on Saturday and Sunday under the presidency of Pundit Vishnoo Digambar. Saturday's proceedings commenced with a prayer. The Chairman of the Reception Committee Prof. Shankerrao in welcoming the delegates, and other visitors emphasised the necessity of having annual sessions of the conference which he thought would give them opportunities to discuss methods of imparting education on scientific lines in the art of music.

Pundit Vishnoo Digambar in the course of his presidential speech expressed delight in meeting his old students. Punditji narrated his personal experiences and the hindrances that he had to face in creating taste for the right kind of music. As a result of perseverence he could impart that knowledge to nearly 100 people who had made name for themselves and for the Vidyalaya. It was his opinion that cultural education was necessary for those who wanted to take music as their profession. Without cultural education it was not possible for them to attain their object. He appealed for incorporating Faculty of Music in the educational curriculum of the universities. Though it was not possible to refer to all his students, he could not but mention the names of Prof Deodhar at Bombay, Prof. Kashalkar at Allahabad, Prof. Bodas at Cawnpore and Prof. Khare at Sabarmati, who were carrying on admirable work.

On the second day various resolutions were passed which included a resolution on the necessity of having the schools of music in the country affiliated to the Gandharva Mahavidyalaya at Nasik which was the parent body. A Board was also established to examine the institutions working under the auspices of the Vidyalaya, which as at present number about 30.

A Standing Committee to carry on a continuous propaganda in favour of the Conference was then appointed and Conference concluded its labours.



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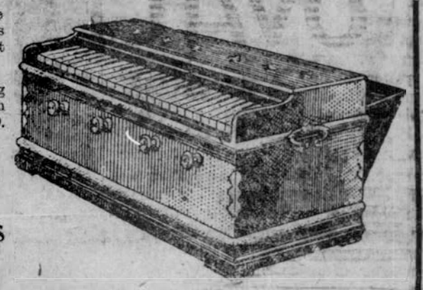

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When you think of Insurance.

RUSSIA'S GOVERNING WOMEN

PRESIDENTS OF VILLAGE SOVIETS

WOMEN AS DOCTORS AND TEACHERS

GRADUAL DISAPPEARANCE OF DRINK

The following illuminating article depicts vividly the part women play in the Soviet Government of Russia.

They work harder than the men—such is their unanimous and confident boast—and take more interest in village Soviet affairs. "Who cares about schools and hospitals the way women do?" one woman official demanded in the course of a group conversation with an American woman, Anna Louise Strong, who quotes her further as relating that in her village "there was an old school building burned down in the civil war, and in all the years since 1919 no man President of our Soviet ever had sense enough to get it repaired and started. But this year we have opened a 'likpunkt', or special class-room, for liquidation of illiteracy, and repaired a three-room reading hut, and by next year we'll have a regular school with four classes." Whereat another of the group climed in with the assertion that women "are also better than men in the work of co-operatives. They know more about housekeeping, and what is co-operation but house-keeping?" On top of which another proclaimed:

"I replaced a man President who came under the court for drunkenness."

Miss Strong was travelling from China to Moscow last fall when, on the trans-Siberian train, she fell in with a score of delegates to the October Women's Congress, of which she now gives, in 'Asia', a sheaf of illuminating impressions. "In our issue of March 24, under the head of Foreign Comment", says the journal, "we quoted some graphic side-lights on that event from a Russian source, emphasizing the emancipation of women in the Eastern Soviet Republics; and now Miss Strong's observations give us a new conception of the power wielded by the organized womanhood—almost suggesting an incipient matriarchate—of the sprawling union of peoples once subject to the fiat of the Czar. As we read:

The amazing figure of more than one hundred and fifty thousand is given as the number of women holding elective office in the local governing Soviets of towns and village. Very much larger is the number of those serving on sub-committees and commissions of local governments, participating in the work of health, taxation, social insurance, libraries, schools. From year to year the number of women in more responsible posts increases; they are presidents of village Soviets, members of provincial executive committees, delegates to the All-Union Congress, and even members of the standing government of the Soviet Union, the Central Executive Committee.

Narrating her first encounter with 'delegatkas', or woman delegates, on the trans-Siberian train, Miss Strong tells us:

The unofficial leader of the group was a large, kindly woman, whose lined yet placid face showed the age-long hardship and age-long patience of the Siberian peasant. She was a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, a post equivalent to that of Senator in the United States, and as such she had a free pass entitling her to ride in the "soft seats", a sort of second-class sleeping-car. She wore a shapeless, home-made gown of dull red cotton, with a red kerchief on her graying hair. She told me she came from a village some two hundred 'versts" from the railroad.

"But I have been to Moscow before", she said, smiling, "as member of the Central Executive. So all the other 'delegatkas' on this train rather look to me to steer them. They have never been out of Siberia: some of them were never even in Novo Sibirsk before, and two of them never travelled before in a railway car." She laughed and added, "It is a new world we women have come into since the October Revolution.

SELF-HELP COMMITTEE.

In response to my questions she told me her own experience of entering "politics." "I am a widow with three children, and life was very hard for me during the Revolution. I learned the trade of pottery in order to get bread. It is a hard trade, very wet work, and heavy work, too, making the big earthen pots that we use in the village. When the famine year came, they asked me to go on the Self-Help Committee for our village. That autumn I had already twenty-five 'pobds' of "bread" (a pood is thirty-six pounds), enough to feed my children till the spring-time. I had laboured hard to get it by autumn so that I should not need to do the wet pottery work in the cold winter, and ruin my health entirely. So now I said to myself: 'I have bought myself six months of leisure, and I can give the time necessary for service on the Self-Help Committee, like any woman who has a husband.'

"During that whole winter I worked on the Self-Help Committee, devoting all my days to it. They made me assistant secretary. The secretary was paid, but I was not paid. Then they wanted me to go for them to the 'volost', or district congress. And I said: 'You must pay not only my trip but a woman to look after my children!' At the volost congress I made a speech; I told all the needs that we had in our village and in all the villages. I told how badly all the work went. And, when I sat down, I worried: 'Now they will be insulted; for I have spoken hard, straight unpleasantness.' But at the end of the congress they said to me: 'Anisia Ustipovna, we are going to elect you to go to the provincial congress!' I cried: 'To the province? But what shall I do there?' And they said: 'You can tell them there, very strong, how bad things are in this volost.'

"So that was how I came into politics. And now, whenever I travel, the Government pays a woman to look after my children. And I work at organizing women and at going to meetings instead of at pottery. For the provincial congress, where also I made a speech, sent me to the All-Russian Congress, and later I went to the All-Union Congress, and there they put me on the Central Executive Committee."

I asked Anisia Ustipovna if she was a Communist. "No", she replied, without the slightest flavour of apology, "I am one of the representatives of the great non-party masses which Lenin said should be drawn into the work of the Government."

During the halt of the train at a station I went forward into one of the "hard-seat" cars to visit other members of the Siberian delegation, who, not being members of the Central Executive of the Soviet Government, did not have passes on the railroad, but paid their fare and travelled in the way usual to peasants, with reserved sleeping-place on wide but hard wooden benches. They were all members of local village Soviets, most of them being presidents of those bodies. They told me that their local governments paid their fare to Moscow, but that the Central Government paid it back and entertained them in the capital. I learned later that this entertainment included not only food and bed in great dormitories, where seventy cots at once might be placed, but also a few kopecks daily for car-fares and other incidental expenses incurred during their stay.

"You wonder why most of us are presidents of village Soviets, instead of just ordinary members", said a sharp-faced, eager woman of the driving-organizer type familiar to all nations. "Well, comrade, from our district we are allowed only three delegates to this congress. Yet we have in that district more than one hundred women who are members of the village Soviets. Naturally, then, when we hold our regional meeting to select our delegates, and must pick only three out of a hundred, it is likely to be the presidents who get chosen. Besides, if a woman is at all active—and it is active women we are choosing—once she gets on a village Soviet, she is likely very soon to be president."

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS.

Here occurred the little interlude concerning the peasant woman's superiority over her lord and master as a governing official, culminating in the remark of one who had replaced an inebriate male. Whereat, continues Miss Strong:

My inquiry whether there was much 'samogon', the Russian village home-brew, brought outcries of denunciatory assent. "Ai! At every house they make it, in some of our villages. The congress must do something about it."

An elderly Tatar woman, also president of her village, nodded with self-satisfaction. "We do not have drunkenness with us", she said, "or with the Kirghiz either", naming the other Mohammedan race of Siberia.

This began the bragging about the villages. The sharp-faced, red-haired woman, who had first spoken, declared that her village was a very ancient village, a historic village. "I am not only a Siberiachka", she said, "but a regular 'cheldonka'—sourdough. My village is many hundred years old. The big road is eighteen versts away from us, and the railroad one hundred and eighteen versts, but we are on a river that runs into the Yenisei, and clear on north to its outlet east of the Kara Sea. In our village we are not merely farmers. The fishers go from us with big boats to the sea, and come back; it is three thousand versts, and the journey takes two and a half months. But there are many fish there. Also we have graphite, which you use in pencils. There was lots of work for men getting the graphite and sending it every summer by a Kara Sea expedition to England, but, now that relations with England are broken, this work is stopt, and the workers have all come back to the village. Tell me", she added, "what do you think: Will England make war on us?" This I found was one of the bitter questions during all our long journey across Siberia and Russia, culminating in many speeches in the Congress of Women, where my friends exhorted the Government to continue its peaceful policy and "give up anything in the way of money to avoid war but do not give up the gains of October. For these we women ourselves will go into the field."

My discussions with the Siberian women threw an amusing side-light on their patriotism. Another passenger on the train, a Russian of obvious official connections, first questioned them in my presence, when as yet they did not know me as American. Later I questioned them myself, and their answers were strikingly different in tone. To his inquiry: "Have you a school?" they burst forth: "But what a school! In our region there are one hundred and fifty children who cannot find a place in it. I ask you—in the tenth year of the Revolution!" To his inquiry about hospitals, they cried: "But our region is very hilly and full of rivers, and the regional hospital is a long way from many villages. You can die on the way before the doctor sees you."

But, when I, as a foreigner, reminded them of these criticisms, straightway they began to defend their regions and above all the policies and intentions of their revolutionary government. What did I think could be done in ten years anyway? The schools took the poorest first, and the richer parents had organized a collection and hired a teacher for evening and afternoon sessions in the school building. There was a 'feldsher', or assistant doctor, who travelled out to the villages in rotation, and sometimes a special sanitary band that went to clean up centers of infection.

A large, placid woman in a blue apron and black shawl added her bit to the paean of praise. "Why shouldn't we be better off? They let the poor off from taxes; they give credits for farm improvement, even over a long time; they give insurance. In our village an 'artel' is organized and buys fine agricultural machines. I ask you, could the poor get these things before? No, not in any way. Could peasants before this go into higher learning? But now the best scholars go free, and the region pays a stipend. I have a son going next year to the agricultural technicum on a government stipend. Who ever heard of this before?"

I turned the conversation to the participation of women in government, and asked if there had been much difficulty at first. Another outery, all of them speaking at once, then subsiding to let each take her turn. "In our village", said one, "we had two women last year in a Soviet of twenty-eight people. They seldom went; for the men laughed and made it unpleasant. But this year we elected six women, and they go to every meeting." "In our district", explained a second, "are seventy-four villages, and I am the first woman president of a Soviet there. In nine years the men did not get a school going in our village, but I got one this year. We had one hundred and thirty-seven houses and not a single fire-machine, but now we have one. Till last year the land stayed as under the Czar, but I got it surveyed and redistricted. Now they say, 'A woman takes better care of a village household than a man does.'" Her pride was impersonal; she bragged not of herself bu otf womanhood.

If the talk with the American woman had turned chiefly in the direction of boasting, Miss Strong tells us that she afterwards saw the women revert strongly to the earlier mood of criticism. Thus:

When I visited their great congress in Moscow, where they were debating important questions of government, they spoke not for my ears but for the ears of their own officials, appealing for more schools, more hospitals, more consideration each for her own district.

There were 811 delegates present with full vote, and 221 with advisory voice, all chosen from preliminary regional congresses of women. More than two hundred women took active part in the discussions with five and ten-minute speeches from the platform. The hall was a blaze of picturesque colour; for of the delegates only about half were Russians; there were 116 Ukrainians and 221 of the miscellaneous nationalities that make up the great variety of the Soviet Union. They wore their good clothes to the congress, but these were not good clothes of European pattern; they were embroidered peasant smocks from the Ukraine, high, peaked head-gear from the East, great white woollen head drapes, for instance, marking the Uzbek women. The only form of head-gear not visible in the entire congress was an ordinary European hat; all wore some form of kerchief or shawl or Oriental drapery. The Leningrad delegation proudly proclaimed its unity by appearing in red kerchiefs, stamped with the year and an appropriate design, the gift of the Leningrad Textile Workers to the preliminary regional congress.

It was interesting to note that, in the many speeches made on various subjects by woman delegates of all regions and races, the sharpest and bitterest criticisms were directed, never toward the Central Government and its policy, but toward local backwardness and local failures to fulfil the ideals and decrees disseminated from "the Center." On one matter only, it was rumoured, the Central Government had to feel anxiety—the question of vodka. Would these women, who felt so strongly the evils of drunkenness in their villages, bring in some resolution denouncing the legalization of the government liquor traffic? If so, what would the Government do in the embarrassing situation? But the situation never arose. Either the women were too new in their organization to question anything so high as "the Center"; or they realized with hard peasant shrewdness that government decrees could accomplish little until the villages themselves were ready to tackle the problem of the home-brewed samogon.

But, if they did not find fault with the policies of the Central Government, they made sharp and continuous criticisms on the measure of the new benefits vouchsafed to or utilized by their own districts. After Krupskaya's report on education, a peasant woman in red-and-blue calico, and with hair drawn tight back, arose and came to the platform. She stumbled at first in her speech, till she had adjusted herself to this great unaccustomed red-and-gold auditorium, and then she went on to complain about the lack of schools in her region. "We have 60,600 children of school age", she declared, "and only 28,000 are in school." A Moscow delegate near me whispered: "She comes from Altai on the borders of Mongolia. They never had schools of any kind before. What does she want in ten years?" But a woman from Uzbekistan, with a white, peaked shawl on her head, now added that "all the secondary schools are in the towns, and it costs at least fifteen rubles a month to keep a child there. Our district needs special help; for the people are so poor that half of them are freed from taxes."

DAY NURSERIES.

The delegatkas were all eager for education, too eager to grasp the fact that districts so poor that half of the peasants pay no taxes are districts too poor as yet for the luxury of higher schools in the rural sections. They were pulling themselves up by their boot-straps, in a hurry for everything at once. "If women go to the schools to learn to read and write", cried a working-woman from a small industrial town, "then they must have a day nursery to put the children in while they study. And this means an ambulatorium and doctors, or at least feldshers. We must have more feldshers in order that women may learn to read." Thus she showed her sense of the fact that all parts of a nation's progress are bound together.

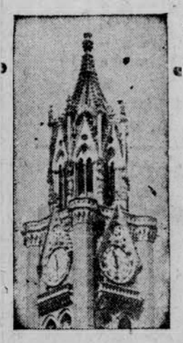
Equally sharp and concrete were the comments after Semashko's report on public health. A Ukrainian woman gave thanks for the "Sanitary travelling bands", adding: "But there are not enough of these things. In our region there is only one doctor for fifteen villages. I beg the Government to give us more doctors in the rural districts."

I left the red-and-gold audience hall of the Kremlin and passed through the wide corridors. In the square reception-room at the top of the great marble staircase was still hanging a massive picture that showed the Czar receiving the homage of many races and peoples. The world it typified existed ten years ago, but to-day it seems to have been dead for a generation. Under the picture sat women with heads bound in efficient abbreviated red kerchiefs, or swathed in the graceful draperies of long black shawls from the south. On a leather bench directly beneath the Czar's counterfeit was lying a woman in an old brown coat over a bedraggled dress of home-woven linen. She had an old brown shawl stuffed under her head as pillow and was sleeping after her labours as adviser to the Soviet Government

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.")

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1928.



There lived in the Elizabethan age a gentleman who wrote "Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." He has not written anything so sententious about heads which wish to wear crowns.

* * * * *

But then he did not live in these modern times and could not know of the difficulties of Prince Carol. The poor Prince declares that he is "ready to strike"—the fatal blow that would send all the Bratianus and their friends to perdition and make it easy for the peasants of Rumania to put that precious crown, which his baby son finds too large, on his own head.

* * *

But the moment to strike does not arrive. Meanwhile the Prince and his "Madame" and a friend go to a London cinema, only to find that the programme includes a film with the caption "We are all gamblers."

* * * *

But the Prince will not gamble. The philosophic reminder from the screen is of no use to him. He finds Carol shares in Bucharest still very bearish. And he will not indulge in hazardous speculations. Wise young man. A great film future lies in store for him in America, as the "Prince Who Did Not."

* * * * *

Have you heard of Buffalo Tales from Bardoli? They are fascinating. You should collect them and pass them on to posterity for their instruction.

* * *

I might begin narrating these tales in the old fashioned manner of saying "Once upon a time in the Japti Age of British Rule there lived at Bardoli some wise buffaloes." But that will not do. In these days when tabloid news given in film titles is so popular I must apply the modern and popular method of narration.

* * *

Part I.

Episode I.—Bardoli.—Wide expanse of of black soil. Japti officer on his weary round.

Episode II.—Japti officer meets a herd of buffaloes.

Episode III.—Mutual recognition. Buffaloes Walk Away.

(What did he then do? Part II will follow next week.)

* * *

A European shikari narrates in an English journal the exploits of a rogue elephant which trampled to death a Chinese youth when he was peacefully asleep. This elephant had killed several persons, his "speciality" was the Chinese."

* * *

Poor Chinese. They are trampled to death everywhere even in their own land by their brethren or even by their neighbours the Japs, and now we learn of the bad example followed by the brute of an elephant. The stars of the "Celestials" are in the descendant now!

* * *

The "Indian Daily Mail" publishes on May 8 a letter from a correspondent dated May 3 on "The Task Before the Maharashtra Conference." Probably the journal wishes the views expressed in that letter to be applied now in solving the task before the Conference for 1929.

* * *

Commenting on Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose's speech at Poona, the "Mussalman" remarks in appreciative tone "if only the thinking section of our educated people direct their attention to 'cultural intimacy', that undoubtedly will pave the way for inter-communal peace and harmony." Very true; but the trouble is that the unthinking section indulges far too often in 'brickbats intimacy'.

* * *

What would otherwise have been an interminable lorry race between the strikers and the police, has been averted by the timely wisdom of the Police Commissioner. Picketing is constitutional and legitimate. The law sanctions it and the courts uphold it.

* * *

Many cases of mysterious disappearance of cash from bank counters are reported. Even the light-fingered gentlemen will agree that they are not "loose cash."

* * *

Master (to boy he has noticed looking over another's paper): "Jones Minor, you are cribbing from Brown."

Jones (in righteous indignation): "No, Sir, I'm not. He hasn't written anything yet that I didn't know."

EXTENDING RAILWAY FACILITIES.

NEW LINE TO BE INAUGURATED

MADRAS, May 6.

The Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and the South Indian Railway have been engaged for some time past in edtending the railway facilities in this Province. The South Indian Railway Company have now almost completed two more lines. A Grand Chord Line between Villupuram and Trichinopoly saving over a hundred miles, and more than four hours and a half to passengers to and from Colombo is practically ready, except for a distance of a few miles where a large bridge is under construction. The Company has decided meanwhile, to throw open to the public these sections of the line which are already complete. The line between Villupuram and Vridhachallam is expected to be thsown open to public use by the 22nd June, and His Excellency the Governor will perform the opening ceremony. The Dindigal-Palni line will also be ready shortly.

The Gudivada-Bhimavaram line on the M. and S. M. Railway is also complete, and the first train on it will be run in the near future. This line will link the cotton producing districts in the Madras Presidency.—A. P.

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